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PRICE 6d.

OPENING OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL,
HAMMERSMITH.

THE above CHAPEL, which has been RE-BUILT during the absence of the Rev. J. Leechman, in India, will be OPENED for PUBLIC WORSHIP (D.V.), on THURSDAY, July 10th, when the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL will preach at Twelve o'clock, and the Rev. D. KATTERNS at half-past Six. Dinner and Tea will be provided in Albion Hall, at Three, and half-past Five.

On Lord's-day, July 13th, the Rev. J. LEECHMAN will preach in the Morning, at Eleven; and the Rev. J. STOUGHTON, of Kensington, in the Evening, at half-past Six.

Contributions to the Building Fund are earnestly requested, and will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. J. HILL, 3, Bartholomew-lane; or by Messrs. BARCLAY, BRYAN & Co., 54, Lombard-street.

COLLEGIATE AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
LINTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

MR. DORRINGTON begs to inform his Friends that the ensuing Session COMMENCES on **TUESDAY, the 29th of JULY.**

The extremely healthful locality; thorough system of moral and intellectual training; strict discipline, without corporal punishment; and careful supervision of the pupils during the hours of recreation; render this Establishment worthy the attention of parents and guardians. Reference is kindly permitted to the following Gentlemen:—

W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., St. John's Wood.
E. Lankaster, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Burlington-street.
J. C. Cooke, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., New Cross.
G. E. Dennes, Esq., F.R.S., and G. S., Grecian Chambers,
Temple.
The Rev. J. Medway Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
The Rev. A. Reed, D.D., Hackney.
The Rev. S. Ransom, Hackney College.
The Rev. E. Stallybrass, Portland-place, Clapton.
The Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., Stratford, Essex.
The Rev. T. Sainbury, B.A., Flushing-field, Essex.
The Rev. G. J. Hall, M.A., Linton, Cambridgeshire.

Further reference can be given to the parents of pupils who have matriculated at the University of London. Detailed prospectuses forwarded upon application to the Principal.

A MINISTER of the BAPTIST DENOMINATION, who has preached the Gospel for several years in a Village in Berkshire, has, after a very severe illness, been taken by his mortal enemy, the great evil power, consumption, and is mainly dependent on his own industry for support. He has left a widow and seven children, the young set an infant, to the sympathy and assistance of the Christian Church.

THE REV. G. R. MIALI, Ulllesthorne
 Leiceſtershire, wiſhes for THREE or FOUR PUPILS to
 EDUCATE with his Son. Terms, Thirty Guineaſ per Annum

LONG BUCKBY HALL,
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MRS. BURDETT continues to receive Young Ladies, for the purpose of imparting both a sound English and ornamental Education.

The health of her young friends is watched with maternal care, and unremitting attention is paid to the improvement of the temper and the heart.

A French Lady resides in the Establishment, the duties of which will be RESUMED on MONDAY, JULY 28.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. FREDERIC EWEN respectfully
announces that his School for a limited number of
Young Gentlemen, will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, the 25th inst.
Terms and References on application.

LADIES' SEMINARY, SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

THE MISSES LINCOLNE beg to announce that their Establishment will re-open July 26. In this Seminary the pupils are instructed in the French, German, Latin, and English languages; they receive lessons twice a week in Drawing, Painting, Music, Singing, and Calisthenic Exercises. Dancing lessons given by Mr. Noverre. It is the constant endeavour of the Misses Lincolnne to make study as pleasant and interesting a pursuit as possible, and to base a thoroughly English education on the highest and noblest principles. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman. The house is well situated, airy and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils.

References are kindly permitted to the parents of the Pupils; and to the Revs. John Alexander, Norwich; Andrew Reed, B.A., Norwich; W. Brock, London; G. L. Smith, 3, Arnold-terrace, Bow-road, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth, Suffolk; T. W. Thompson, Esq., Halesworth, Suffolk; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; Madame Razoux, Zwyll, Overveese, Holland.

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The present vacation will terminate on the 28th of July.

References.—Rev. G. Leroy, M.D., New York; Rev. J. P. Russell, and Rev. J. Hammond, Leicester; Rev. H. B. Hastings, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. S. Underland, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Mich. Bassford, Rev. Wm. L. Underhill, and Mr. E. Nichol, editors of the *Ashton*; and Mr. J. Nichol, editor of the *Ludgate-hill*.

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	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Do, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
Do, 3rd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0	3 18 0
Do, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 0	5 18 0

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The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.
Policies issued by the Society render to employers security for fidelity far superior to that given by private bondsmen, while, by a plan peculiar to this Society, the combination therewith of life insurance contracts also to the family of the employed (whose integrity remains unimpaired) the amount of the sum assured, should death occur during the existence of the contract.
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Assurances effected daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the provincial agencies.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal for life, honesty guarantee, and loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

Extract from Report made to the Directors on 27th May, 1851.

Date of Complete Registration, 31st October, 1849.
Number of Proposals received from that period to this date, 1,238.
Number of Policies issued from 11th December, 1849, 1069.
Total Amount of Premiums received £26,114 19 4

Annual Income thereon £5,663 6 6

Sums offered £292,089
Sums assured £174,032

LOANS GRANTED TO MEMBERS.

By order,
H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

May 28th, 1851.

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Having obtained a world-wide fame, are determined to confirm their popularity to the great gathering of 1851, by not only equal-ling, but surpassing, all former efforts, and thus enabling foreigners to witness a grandeur of taste, in excellence of material, a novelty in design, and a superb magnificence in every description of clothing that will ensure their patronage, and cause them to proclaim, on returning to their own nation, that the gigantic and wonderful tailoring establishment of SAMUEL, BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill, is a great fact—an amalgamation of great facts; their fit is a far-famed fact, their style a select fact, their variety a material fact, and their price a pre-eminent fact. SAMUEL, BROTHERS, respectfully ask a trial to prove the fact, satisfied that if they do have a trial, no good judge can conscientiously condemn them, except, perhaps, for taking too little profit, and then the sentence will be, "Go on and prosper."
Samuel, Brothers' original system of charging separately for the material and making, which has given such unqualified satisfaction, will be continued as heretofore.

The following is an exemplification of the system:—

For a coat, 1½ superfine cloth, 12s. per yard, material costs £11., making and trimmings, 20s.— cost complete	£2 1 0
For a vest, ¾ superfine Cashmere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs, 4s. 1½d., making and trimmings, 6s.— cost complete	0 10 7½
For a pair of trousers, ¾ superfine Cashmere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs, 13s. and 1d., making and trimmings, 6s. 6d.—trousers complete	0 19 7
Suit complete	£3 11 2½

The READY-MADE DEPARTMENT abounds with the choicest and best stock of Spring and Summer attire:—

Superfine cloth dress coats	31s. to 25s.	Superior	33s. to 42s.
Saxony ditto	23s. to 30s.	Frock Coats, extra	3s.
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Saxony Llama cloth paletot, sleeves, &c., lined with silk (this can be worn either as a frock or overcoat)	24s.	Alpaca, ditto	26s. to 34s.
		Cashmere, ditto	7s. to 13s.
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Fashionable plaid	9s. 6d. to 25s.	All the new styles	16s. to 22s.
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Saxony ditto	21s. 6d. to 30s.	Boys' jackets	9s. 6d.
Black or fancy doeklin trousers	9s. 6d. to 14s.		

Our display of vests is worthy of attention.

Suits of mourning, at five minutes' notice, £2 2s.; suit of livery, £2 16s.

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THE PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS of

Dr. WILLIAM HOPE, concentrating the virtues of all the most celebrated Mineral Springs, have hitherto been prepared exclusively for the Medical Profession, and are regularly prescribed by upwards of 800 physicians, and administered by above 3,000 medical men, by whom it is asserted to be the most rational, philosophical, and scientific preparation ever dis-pensed for Indigestion, Bilious Diseases, Consumption, Flatu-lency, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Intestines, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Faintness and Sink-ing, Nervousness, Hysterical Disorders, Epilepsy, Ophthalmia, Bronchitis, Influenza, Diseases of the Kidneys and Internal Organs.

Dr. LOY, of WHITBY, in speaking of the astonishing and permanent effects of the PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS, states that his patient was "subject to a pain and sense of weakness of the side, with an evident tumefaction and tenderness upon pressure of the affected parts, which were in some degree removed by leeches and gentle laxatives; but the debility was so great, and the digestive powers so much impaired, attended, at the same time, with so much heat and irritation of the whole system, that it became difficult to relieve the great weakness, without increasing the febrile symptoms; the vegetable tonics being less stimulating than the metallic were used in preference; but they increased the costive habit, and, consequently, the heat and other febrile symptoms continued; but since she has used the Peak Aperient Chalybeate, the weakness and want of appetite have been removed, her bowels have been regularly open, and the pain and tenderness of the side are nearly gone; indeed, her health has, in all respects, kept pace with the exhibition of the medicine. If, by accident, it was omitted for a few days, the symptoms proportionately increased, and were again diminished by a repetition of the remedy. Upon the whole, I consider it a most valuable remedy, and I hope its universal employment is not distant. She desires me to say that her appetite has been good, and her bowels in a proper state, ever since she first took it, and have continued so, although she has been out of the medicine for some time—distinctly proving that it possesses a permanence in its effects, not often observed in using laxative medicines. I consider it FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY MEDICINE I EVER EMPLOYED AS A TONIC LAXATIVE;—AND IN CASES OF DEBILITY, ATTENDED BY A COSTIVE HABIT, AND IRRITABILITY OF THE STOMACH, IT IS THE VERY MEDICINE TO ANSWER THE PURPOSE OF COUNTERACTING SUCH SYMPTOMS.

Recommendations have been likewise received from Drs. Thomas, Allerdysse, Newell, Coley, and Cannon, Cheltenham; Dr. Mayo, London; Dr. Booth, Birmingham; Dr. Varlike, Malvern; Dr. Murray and Travis, Scarborough; and a considerable number of Surgeons and Chemists in all parts of the country.

Every family and medicine chest should be provided with this remedy; to the Emigrant, Missionary, and Colonial Resident it is invaluable.

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Rare Souchong, 4s.; Best Souchong, 4s. 4d.; Fine Gunpowder,
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FULLER AND COMPANY beg to call the

attention of the Public to their extensive stock of Hats—comprising all that is new in material and design, assured that an inspection will prove their house to be one of the best in London, at which to buy a good, fashionable, and cheap Hat.

Rich Velvet Hats 8s. 6d. French Velvet, superior quality, 10s. 6d.

A large stock of the Improved extra Light Cork Hats, strongly recommended to all who prefer a light Hat.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has OPENED THREE LARGE ADDITIONAL SHOW-ROOMS, communicating with his original ones (which are the largest in the kingdom), devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Beds, Baths, Metallic Bedsteads, and Bedding. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate to those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £12 each.

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Lamp (Palmer's), from 1s. 6d. to £6 each.

(All other kinds at the same rate).

Palmer's Candles 6d. per lb.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Stock of GENERAL FURNISH-ING IRONMONGERY (including CUTLERY, NICKEL SIL-VER and PLATED WARE) is literally the largest in the world, detailed Catalogues of which, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.—29, OXFORD-STREET, (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET and PERRY'S-PLACE, LONDON. Established in Wells-street, 1820.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 294.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SYNOD.

THE Diocesan Synod, summoned by the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Exeter, met last week, and continued its deliberations for three days. There were present the bishop, seventeen dignitaries, canons, and prebendaries, two officials of archdeacons, five bishops' chaplains, twenty-nine out of the thirty-two rural deans in the diocese, and fifty-eight representatives of the sixty elected in thirty deaneries out of thirty-two, into which the diocese is divided. The proceedings are reported by but one journal, the *Morning Chronicle*, evidently selected for this especial mark of favour in consequence of its avowed sympathy with the general objects of the bishop. According to its statement, borne out, we think, by the general tenor of the report, the deliberations were conducted with gravity, the declarations and resolutions agreed to were characterised by prudence, and the assembly itself was pervaded by a unanimous spirit. We have read the entire report with much interest, and we frankly state our impression that, whether regard be had to the constitution of the Synod itself, or to the general character of its proceedings, the Bishop of Exeter has achieved a most important triumph.

The simple fact that a Diocesan Synod has been holden under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and in spite of strenuous opposition from high quarters, and that it has gone through the programme prescribed for it, in a temper honourable to itself, and in harmony with the gravity of the questions it undertook to discuss, will tell most powerfully upon the clergy at large, and upon that portion of the Church of England laity who accept High Church doctrines, in favour of reviving provincial synods, and thus arming the Church with a power over its own spiritual affairs which it has not possessed for more than a century past. Had the Synod of Exeter been a failure—had it, either in numbers or in character, fulfilled the predictions which many have ventured to utter concerning it—had it trespassed into regions of doubtful legality, or vented abuse where it could not but feel disapprobation, or pushed its decisions to inconvenient and impracticable limits, it would have enforced a powerful warning upon all existing and future occupants of the episcopal bench, to beware of giving opportunity for discussion, and of provoking controversial passions, by bringing the clergy together in a deliberative assembly. Since the reverse of all this has been the case, the example will be pretty sure to prove contagious. Timid bishops will pluck up courage, and they whose worldly wisdom suppressed their inward leanings, will be emboldened to follow where Harry of Exeter has successfully led the way. Diocesan Synods may become the recognised means of obtaining the Church's judgment on matters of faith and practice; and the clergy will thus secure a moral power strong enough to set at defiance the received maxims of both the law and the constitution. The Church of England may, for all essential purposes, wrest its independence from the State piecemeal; and we may have, ere long, an im-

perium in imperio, clothed with political powers, and sustained from public resources.

Our first impression on reading the report of proceedings by the Synod of Exeter, was that of surprise that any organization for spiritual purposes should suffer itself to be deprived of so natural a right to deliberate and resolve on matters immediately affecting its own corporate life and influence. It seems eminently fitting that spiritual things should be decided by men acting in a spiritual capacity—and nothing, surely, can be more appropriate than for a Church, as such, to take counsel on those affairs which immediately pertain to it. But we cannot see how any Church supported by the State, and in close alliance with it, can, without great danger to the commonwealth, be permitted to retain this privilege of independence. If the clergy have conducted themselves, in the chapter-house of Exeter Cathedral, with a moderation which has not been generally thought possible in an exclusively clerical assembly, it is to be remembered that in this special instance all external influences were such as might well put them on their guard. But let such synods become common—let public attention be less attracted to their proceedings, and let the outward restraints upon Church ambition be less stringent than they now are, and we venture to assert that before long the State will be placed by the Church in the unenviable position of open warfare with its own adopted ally. The temporal authority will be gradually undermined by the spiritual, the ecclesiastical will prevail over the political, and, as in times gone by, the dominant power in the country will be that of a State-supported priesthood.

Another thought was thrust upon us by this Exeter Synod. We pretend not to judge the men—they may be sincere and conscientious—but of their object, it is impossible, we think, to speak in terms of reprobation stronger than it deserves. It is priestly to its very core. Take the three "declarations" agreed to by the Synod, and what do they amount to? Shortly, and plainly, to this. "We have in our hands, committed to us by Heaven, that rite which is the only key to unlock to men in these realms the spiritual blessings of Christ's kingdom. We only are authorized to use this key, as the true successors of the apostles—and hence, the Bishop of Rome, in appointing his functionaries to use it, is guilty of a grievous act of schism." Now, we will say nothing whatever here as to the absurd frivolity to which God's gospel is reduced by this sacerdotal interpretation of it. But we would just point attention to the fact that these declarations all go to exalt the clergy into mediators, and to make them the janitors of the kingdom of Heaven—salvation can only be assured to poor humanity by them—and all who reject their preposterous claims are pretenders. Conceive of these men holding this view of their office and functions, left in possession of immense wealth, and allowed by the State to use all its resources in carrying out their own ambitious pretences! Why, what could we expect from them? Their principles are those of official exclusiveness cloaked in religious profession—their practice, if unhindered, would be that of rigorous suppression. Hildebrand himself did not lay claim to a higher place in men's religious sentiments, or a more certain control over their spiritual destiny, than does this conclave of deluded and arrogant ecclesiastics. The chief difference between him and them is, that what he did, he did openly; what they do, they do covertly. The drift of both is the same—to stand between men and God, and make their fellow-mortals beholden to them for salvation.

The law of the land, by its supreme tribunal, has decided, that clergymen of the Church of England are at liberty to hold for themselves, and to teach to others, as sanctioned by the articles and formularies of the Establishment, certain views respecting the ordinance of baptism which this Synod, by implication, stigmatizes as heretical and false. Indeed, notwithstanding the consideration given by the Synod to certain matters of a purely practical character, it is very certain that it

would never have been called but for the express purpose of repudiating the judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter. Spite, therefore, of the moderation of temper which distinguished the proceedings of the Synod, and spite of the religious air which was thrown around them, it must not be forgotten that this was a diocesan convocation to express an open disavowal of a decision pronounced by the highest legal court in the realm, and is, therefore, to be taken as a violation, by the diocese of Exeter, of that compact by which its bishop holds his barony, and its clergy their emoluments. They have evinced a disobedient spirit to their lord paramount. They have contemned the solemn fiat of him whose power they share, and whose bread they eat. They have been guilty of a greater and more culpable impertinence than the Roman Catholic bishops at Thurles; for whereas, these latter pronounced an opinion at variance with the policy of a State from which they received no favour—the former have lifted up their voice in opposition to the powers from whom they derive their ability for mischief. We know not what construction existing laws, rigidly interpreted, might put upon their conduct; but this we do know, that men so utterly insensible to the duties required of them by their peculiar relation to the State, are men whom it would be dangerous for the civil magistrate to release from one of the restrictions by which they are ostensibly bound.

We cannot say how far the diocese of Exeter may be taken to represent the opinions of the clergy generally. We fear, however, that the priestly taint has spread more widely amongst them, and has taken a deeper hold upon them than the public are accustomed to imagine. If so, a serious struggle is at hand between State-favoured sacerdotalism and the spirit of the age. The absurd pretences of these men does not tally with the intellectual progress, in all other respects, of the nineteenth century. Insolence may be tolerated for a time, but is sure, in the end, to provoke its own overthrow.

THE EXETER SYNOD.

The "great experiment" upon which Bishop Phillpotts has ventured, for avenging himself upon the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, has been fairly made. The diocesan synod was convoked, it will be remembered, by the bishop's pastoral of April last; and subsequently fixed for the 25th of June. Its constitution was announced to consist of the bishop, the archdeacons, the dean and chapter (consisting of the canons residentiary and honorary prebendaries); the rural deans and two parochial clergymen, to be elected by the presbyters from each rural deanery; together with certain officials. These, his brethren, the bishop summoned as his council, to assist him with their judgment on matters of doctrine and discipline intimately connected with their own responsibilities, and with the well-ordering of their flocks. On Tuesday (yesterday week) the returns of elections of proctors, or rather synodsmen, were made out; and an unusual gathering of clergy in Exeter was visible. Of the thirty-two rural deaneries, two—viz., the deaneries of Plymtree and Trigg Minor—had refused to send representatives; and the dean, and some of the chapter, had declined to attend.

The Synod, as summoned, therefore, consisted of the following members:—Dean, Rev. T. H. Lowe; Chancellor, Rev. E. C. Harington; Canons, Martin, Rogers, and Dr. Bull; Archdeacons, Bartholomew, Moore-Stevens, Froude, and W. J. Phillpotts; Sub-Dean, Rev. R. Stevens; Prebendaries, Ellicombe, Gilbert, Coleridge, Holdsworth, S. S. Hole, Johnson, Luney, Lyne, Woolcombe, Scott, Dornford, Ford, H. Brown, and Oxenham; together with the rural deans and representatives for each rural deanery. That is—

Dignitaries, canons, and prebendaries	17
Officials of Archdeacon	2
Bishop's chaplains	6
Deans rural	29 out of 32
Representatives	58 out of 64

As the clergy of the diocese are between seven

and eight hundred, the constituent body represented by the Synod amounts to about seven hundred.

On the morning of Wednesday the bishop and clergy assembled in the Cathedral, for the purpose of Divine service, at a quarter past ten. There was also a crowded and attentive congregation. A sermon of an hour and a quarter's duration was preached by the Rev. George Hole, Rector of Chulmleigh, and one of the prebendaries. The preacher selected for his text the 13th and 14 verses of the 1st chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy—"Hold fast the form of sound words which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love, which is in Jesus Christ: that good thing which was committed unto thee, keep by the Holy Ghost, which dwelleth in us." He showed that, in all the councils of the Church, the first place was given to the preservation of the faith in its integrity, and the first and weightiest duty of that day would be to establish the faith, to declare their steadfast adherence to it, to "hold fast the form of sound words" in that great and sacred deposit entrusted to the keeping of the Church. The great article of the remission of sins in baptism had been denied. Shameful would it be in them, as ministers of the Church of England, to desert, as some had done, their mother Church, especially in this her hour of extremest peril, and to go over to the camp of her bitterest adversary. No! They need not go to Rome for the true doctrine of the sacraments. Rome unduly exalted them. But, above all things, let them not, with "doubtful and fluctuating Socinus," degrade and empty them of that grace which Christ, the fountain of grace, promised, and had bestowed upon each of them. The sermon closed with an earnest exhortation to conduct their deliberations in the spirit of love and forbearance.

The celebration of the communion service followed; immediately after which the members of the Synod proceeded to the chapter-house—a fine oblong room, of a pure style of pointed architecture, used as the cathedral library. The bishop's chair was at the head of a long table, the archdeacons sat on the right and left, and the other members of the Synod ranged themselves, as in chapter, on each side.

Reporters from the *Morning Herald*, *Post*, and *Chronicle*, and some of the local journals, applied for admission, but were politely refused, with the exception of the representative of the *Chronicle*, who was furnished with a seat at the table and styled Recorder of the Synod.

The names of the members of the Synod were called over by the Registrar, and prayer offered by one of the chaplains. The bishop then rose and said:—

My Reverend Brethren,—You will readily believe that I am not now able, even if I were desirous, of saying much to you. There are feelings, which, upon such an occasion, I should be very sorry indeed if they were not strong enough within me to weaken my powers of addressing you. Let me first thank you most heartily for your attendance here this day. Having said this, I will say briefly why I have thought it fit to call you together this day. I feel, as I am sure you feel, how great are the perplexities of our present position in this Church. A bishop in that Church cannot but feel it—I will not say more strongly than the most earnest of those who are the ministers therein—but he ought to feel it as strongly as any of them upon that account; but he has an additional ground of anxiety and care. He has special duties entrusted to him, and it is for him earnestly to have recourse to all those ways by which he can, under God's mercy, best inform himself in his duty, as well as, by prayer offered up to God, acquire strength and grace, in whatever measure, to perform that duty. Now, among the means by which I can inform myself, I know of none—none so effectual, none so powerful—as that of communicating freely and from my heart with the hearts of my clergy. We have all a common ministry—differing in some respects, differing in the particulars of action which belong to our respective ranks—but all, the greatest things, we have in common; and when I look around me—when I consider whom I have here this day—when I remember, too, whom I have heard this day—I cannot but feel that my weak lips can receive very, very powerful help from yours. Therefore it is that I have called you together, and I rejoice to think that if I have been right in calling you here—and my heart as well as my judgment tells me that I have been right—I rejoice to think that I am only humbly testifying my sense of the importance of the presbyterate in the conduct of this Church. I rejoice, therefore, to think that I am doing as much as an humble individual like myself can do to recognise the power of the presbytery, and, with God's blessing, upon all occasions to set it forth. We are met together in diocesan synod this day—met for important purposes—met to ask you whether you advise me to put forth, as the act of this diocesan synod, certain declarations. The first of these you have all had submitted to you. Foreseeing that I should not be perfectly able to address you throughout *videlicet*, I have committed certain matters to writing, which, with your permission, I will read.

The address which his lordship then proceeded to read commenced with an exposition of the crisis which had occasioned the assembly, and of the rights of the inferior clergy to a voice in the general affairs of the Church—which he was desirous by this means to vindicate and restore. It next gave an elaborate defence of diocesan synods, and a copious citation of patristic authorities on the article of belief—baptismal remission—which was the subject of the first declaration to be submitted to them (and with copies of which the deaneries had been furnished). The address concluded thus:—

Although the sense in which the article of the Creed is to be understood rests not on the authority of those who composed it, but on the acceptance of it by the Catholic Church, as witnessed and handed down by the Second General Council, yet it is satisfactory thus to review a small part of the exact testimony borne to the faith by the most eminent of the Fathers who were present at that council; and we have been especially called on to do this, I repeat, by the recent attempt—hasty

and ill-advised I must not scruple to call it, which has been made by an archdeacon of another diocese [Archdeacon Sinclair] in a charge to his clergy—to rob the Catholic doctrine on baptismal grace of the support it has always hitherto derived from our acknowledging in the Creed "one baptism for the remission of sins," and to make that article to be no more than an assertion that one baptism—baptism once—is all that is required. Nay, he has said, that to derive from it that remission of original sin to all infants in baptism is not only true, but also an essential article of faith, is "so preposterous an inference, that the Fathers who inserted the article would have expressed their indignation" at any who should have dared to make it. An appeal to the words of those Fathers themselves has shown us how discreetly or indiscreetly this has been said. And now I come to the declaration itself. Before I propose it, I would call you all to witness how anxious I have been to consult your judgments severally upon it, and the judgments of the clergy of the deaneries from which you come. I thank them and you for the suggestions which have been made to me. I have availed myself of them, and have adopted, virtually, almost all of them, as I think you will perceive when you hear the declaration, as I now submit it to you, whether to advise its acceptance or rejection.

One of the bishop's chaplains (and relatives), the Rev. E. C. Philpotts, then read the first declaration, as amended, in which "adverting to the circumstances of the times in which we are called to minister in this reformed portion of the Church of Christ," the Synod affirmed its "firm and immovable adherence to that great article of the faith, 'One baptism for the remission of sins,'" and—

That all infants, presented either in church or privately, according to the Book of Common Prayer, and baptised with water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, do in and by baptism "receive remission of sins by spiritual regeneration," and are made members of Christ, being spiritually engrafted and incorporated into his mystical body; original sin being so far from an obstacle to the right reception of baptism that, as St. Augustine says, "Infants, because they are not as yet guilty of any actual sin, have the original sin that is in them remitted through the grace of Him who saveth by the washing of regeneration;" and as our own Church declares that the baptised child, "being born in original sin, and in the wrath of God, is by the laver of regeneration in baptism received into the number of the children of God and heirs of everlasting life; for our Lord Jesus Christ doth not deny his grace and mercy unto such infants, but most lovingly doth call them unto him;" and in accordance herewith the 27th Article expressly says that "the baptism of young children is most agreeable with the institution of Christ."

That the imparting of the aforesaid graces in the baptism of young children is not hypothetical, depending either on the sincerity of those who present them, or upon any other conditions (for else it would follow that in cases in which the said conditions do not take place both the form of baptism itself, and the article, "one baptism for the remission of sins," must be understood, not as true, but as false and unreal).

It being now three o'clock—the hour for "even-song" in the Cathedral—the Synod adjourned in order to attend that service.

At four the bishop resumed the chair; and having put it to the Synod when they would discuss the Declaration No. I., and the members wishing it to be taken the next day, Declaration No. II.—a declaration of adherence to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England—was then read. We give it entire:—

Deeply deploring the cases of defection from our communion, which have occurred in the last ten years, even among the clergy—which cases, few as they may be, in comparison of the whole number of our clergy, are yet numerous when compared with those which have occurred in our Church at any former period within the last 190 years—we hereby solemnly record our own hearty, and, with God's blessing, unalterable attachment to the Church in which he has called on us to serve; cordially accepting its doctrine as set forth in its Articles of Religion and Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments—and thankfully acknowledging its ministry by bishops, priests, and deacons, to have descended to us in unbroken succession from the holy Apostles. And we further record our full conviction that secession from this Church, being a sound part of the Catholic Church, to any other religious community, is in itself an act of schism, and, as such, perilous to salvation; and that secession to the Roman community in England is not only an act of schism, but involves also the abandonment of truth for error.

The bishop observed, with reference to the phrase "for the last 190 years," he had inserted it as meaning from the time of 1660, after "the great rebellion." That there was a numerous secession during the great rebellion was, he believed, certain, though we could not now tell to what extent. It was to a much greater extent than that in the last ten years; but he had inserted the words in order to limit the period.

A short discussion followed upon the declaration, in the course of which several verbal alterations were proposed and considered. The alterations were moved by different clergymen, with the view of more clearly defining the meaning of the Synod, there being no opposition whatever to the object and purpose of the declaration. Eventually, after one division, by which the words "in particular" were introduced in the clause concerning secession from the Church, the declaration was carried with only five dissentients.

A third declaration, repudiating the intrusive Romish bishopric into the see of Exeter by the title of the Bishop of Plymouth, and the Papal aggression generally, was then read, and without discussion carried *nom. dis.*

The Synod adjourned at half-past five o'clock until the following day.

"In concluding our report of the first day's proceedings," says the privileged and congenial *Morning*

Chronicle, "we cannot but allude to the extremely solemn and satisfactory way in which the whole were conducted. The dignified character of the Cathedral service, the eloquent and learned as well as plain-spoken sermon, the affecting sight of the bishop and so many clergy and laity communicating in the holiest mysteries of the gospel, formed an apt introduction to the Synod. Of the sitting of the Synod itself, nothing could exceed the grave and touching aspect; the bishop in his full vestments, surrounded by the capitial clergy in surplices; the mass of the parochial representatives—the prayers and the affecting language of the address of the bishop—the general unanimity of feeling and brotherhood displayed by the whole body, animated as they all evidently were by a deep sense of responsibility—formed a whole never to be forgotten. And the beautiful chapter-house, now, after centuries, restored to its ancient functions, perhaps never witnessed, in this revival of the deliberative voice and witness of the Church, an event more calculated to do good to the Church, than what we can now announce as a fact—the very successful opening of the Synod of Exeter."

On Thursday the Synod resumed its sittings at eleven, in fully as great numbers as on the previous day. The discussion upon Declaration I. was then taken. It was very brief, having relation merely to the phraseology employed in the introductory paragraphs. Eventually it was carried unanimously. The thrill of solemn delight (says the *Chronicle*) which pervaded the Synod on the adoption of this important declaration, stamped by the bishop rising from his chair and solemnly pronouncing "God be praised!" and followed by a unanimous "Amen," is a scene never to be forgotten.

The next subject for discussion was that of education according to the principles of the Church of England, including schools for the poor, middle schools, the training college for masters at Exeter, that for mistresses at Truro, and inspection. Chancellor Harington, who stated that the estimated cost of building a new college was £7,000, moved:—

That the clergy of the diocese of Exeter, in Synod assembled, duly appreciating the advantages which this diocese has already received from the Diocesan Training College, and feeling confident, from the proficiency of the pupils, as evidenced by their late successful competition for certificates of merit, that the wants of this diocese may be fully supplied by the Exeter Diocesan College, if duly supported, resolve to promote the interests of the Training College in our several deaneries, through the medium of the local boards, by augmenting the funds applicable to the purposes of the College, by endeavouring to obtain pupils, and especially by recommending for admission pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors, who may have successfully completed their term of apprenticeship; and we further resolve to aid the Diocesan Board in their endeavour to erect a college capable of receiving an increased number of pupils.

This resolution was unanimously carried; after which, the bishop said he had put down his own name as a subscriber to the college for £100, and should rejoice to make that amount annual for the next five years, in furtherance of the object, if he might humbly presume to look forward to so long a continuance of his life.

On the subject of school inspection, it was resolved:—

That it is, in the opinion of this Synod, highly desirable that at least one paid inspector be appointed for the diocese, to co-operate with the diocesan and local inspectors.

The day's proceedings terminated with the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, for the revival of the practice of catechizing in church:—

Whereas, the duty of catechizing upon Sundays and holidays, after the Second Lesson at evening prayer, is enjoined by the law of this Church and realm; and whereas, in our opinion, the neglect of this duty has allowed ignorance and error on the first principles of our faith to grow and prevail, it seems to us that the practice of catechizing is binding upon "the curate of every parish," and should be carried out so far, at least, as each in his discretion shall judge to be most edifying to the congregation wherein he ministers.

On Friday, the Synod assembled for the third and last time. There were thirteen different subjects left for consideration, embracing "pastoral superintendence of the young who have left school—more frequent Divine services in churches on week-days, a due observance of the saints' days, more frequent celebration of the holy communion—under what regulations the mothers of illegitimate children are to be churchered—whether to re-marry those, having previously been married before the registrar, may desire the blessing of the Church—and whether the office of burial ought not to be always fully and equally performed over all that are buried." Some difference of sentiment was manifested on the first of these subjects. An original resolution and an amendment were both withdrawn, and the following resolution unanimously carried:—

That the continued pastoral superintendence of the young who have left school is a subject deserving the most mature consideration; and that the whole matter be referred to a committee, to be forthwith nominated by the Lord Bishop, and to report to his lordship.

A motion for the appointment of a permanent, or comparatively permanent, order of deacons, was carried with only five dissentients. The last resolution adopted had reference to the daily public prayer, and the observance of saints' days; so that several matters of importance are left over. The bishop having recited a prayer, and pronounced the benediction, the archdeacon said, "In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, let us go in peace;" and the members accordingly dispersed.

THE DISSENTING COLLEGES.

A meeting of the council and subscribers to the New College, St. John's Wood, was held in the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, on Thursday; W. A. Hankay, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Harris read the Report, which commenced with a becoming tribute to the memory of brethren deceased within the past year—the Rev. W. Walford,

Rev. Algernon Wells, and the Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, all of whom were members of the Council.

Referring, for information respecting the origin and plan of New College, London, to documents already before the public, the Council reported, that the plan of the united committee was being carried out as far as possible, and that the experience of the past year had tended to strengthen the opinion of its suitability and general excellence. The completion of the building having been hindered, a house in the immediate vicinity had been fitted up as a temporary college, in which the exercises of the session had been carried on with great regularity. The session had been opened and closed with devotional services—the first on Tuesday, October 4, in the school-room adjoining Park Chapel, Camden-town, at which an address had been delivered by the Principal; the other on Tuesday, June 24 (with an address by the Rev. Prof. Godwin), in one of the classrooms of the new building, which it was hoped would be quite ready for use before the commencement of the next session. A detailed report of lectures and examinations in the departments of theology and of literature followed; the amount of class-work reported being highly creditable to the zeal and diligence of both professors and students; and the results of the examinations (held at Christmas and at Midsummer, as well as at other periods of the session) were declared to be generally satisfactory. A like satisfaction was expressed with the general character and conduct of the students throughout the session. Special acknowledgments were offered to ministers who had sought opportunities of friendly and religious intercourse with the students. Of the students resting at the close of the session, Mr. R. Brindley has accepted a pastorate at Lynn; Mr. S. W. Kilpin goes to supply at Reading; Mr. George Clarke returns to Hobart Town, to labour in conjunction with the Rev. J. Nisbet; and Mr. W. Gill, B.A., has been appointed by the Directors of the London Missionary Society to a station in the South Seas. Number of students admitted from the old Colleges:—From Homerton, 6; from Coward, 8; from Highbury, 27—total, 41. Total number on the books of the College during the session, 60. Total number of applications for admission, 90 (including 4 from students transferred from Cheshunt College); rejected or withdrawn, 5; admitted, 9; still under consideration, 11. Five out of these eleven candidates will, if admitted, support themselves. Six lay students have been admitted; more could not have been expected at present. The Minutes of Council respecting missionary students, and respecting the admission of the sons of Christian ministers as lay students (which have already appeared in our columns), were referred to. The encouragements of the year were briefly recorded; individual subscriptions and donations, especially one of £250 from the Rev. E. T. Prust, of Northampton; and another of a valuable collection of books and specimens, from the late Rev. Dr. Pye Smith; congregational collections given or promised; applications from churches in want of pastors. In conclusion, the Council impressed upon the meeting the necessity of sustained and extended effort, and commended the undertaking to the Divine direction and blessing.

The Rev. Thomas Binney moved, and the Rev. J. Hayden seconded, and the Rev. T. James supported, the following resolution:—

That the Report now read, with the treasurer's account appended, be received, printed, and distributed under the direction of the Council. That this meeting, cherishing a deep conviction that a well-trained ministry is one of the great and constant wants of the Church, devoutly rejoices in the measure of encouragement which has attended the labours of the Council during the past year; and pledges itself to renewed and more extensive effort, in dependence on the Divine blessing, to secure the prosperity and efficiency of New College, London.

Some discussion arose as to the justice and propriety of missionary students being educated in the College without something like a remuneration; but the first resolution was carried unanimously. Dr. Morrison then moved:—

That this meeting cordially approves the arrangements made by the Council for the reception and encouragement of Missionary students, as well as for the admission of the sons of Christian ministers as lay students at a reduced scale of fees.

A lengthy discussion then ensued, in which the chairman, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Massie, Mr. Binney, Mr. Kitchener, Mr. William Walker, Mr. Eusebius Smith, Rev. W. T. Watson, Mr. E. Pye Smith, Mr. Coombs, and Rev. T. Davies, York-road, took part. The resolution was ultimately put and carried.

Mr. Coombs announced a gift of £1,000 from J. Remington Mills, Esq., for the foundation of a scholarship, or to be dispensed in any way the council deemed most likely to advance the object in view which announcement was received with loud cheers.

A list of the names of gentlemen composing the Council for the ensuing year was then read, and the officers reappointed, and thanks voted for past services.

The session of the Stepney Baptist Institution closed on Friday, when the classical departments, under the care of Dr. Gray and Mr. Pratten, were examined by Dr. William Smith. The theological and other departments were examined early in the week by Mr. Bosworth, of Dover, Mr. Salter, of Amersham, and other friends. The number of students during the greater part of the session was twenty, and it is expected that the next session will begin with at least an equal number. Two of the students have graduated, and four have left the institution to settle as pastors in different localities, with pleasing prospects of usefulness. The session for 1851-2 commences on Monday, September 16th, and the opening service is fixed for Wednesday, September 17th, when the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel has engaged to address the students. Several old subscribers have been removed during the year by death, two of whom—Mr. Hearn, of High Wycombe, and Mrs. Priestly—have bequeathed legacies to the Institution.

The forty-eighth anniversary of Hackney Theological Seminary and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held on Wednesday, at Union Chapel, Islington. After prayer by the Rev. E. Mannering, James Glade Stapelton, Esq., the treasurer, took the chair, and called on the secretary to read the Report. A resolution for its adoption and printing, and for filling up vacancies in the committee for the ensuing year, was then moved by the Rev. H. Allon, who urged the necessity of congregations making more systematic efforts for the support of our colleges; and seconded by W. Leavers, Esq. The Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, then preached on "the glorious gospel of the blessed God." The Rev. C. R. Howell, of Robert-street Chapel, closed the service with prayer. A liberal collection was made, and some new subscribers obtained.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A Second Conference of Churchmen and Laymen desirous of reform in the formularies and constitution of the Established Church, was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The meeting was thinly attended. Mr. James Sullivan was voted to the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Stoddart opened the meeting with prayer.

The chairman said he regarded the Book of Common Prayer as a bright jewel on which spots of rust had fallen. Dr. Pusey challenged them to root out Tractarianism so long as the Prayer-book remained unaltered. When questioned on the Popish doctrine of baptismal regeneration, Dr. Pusey pointed to our baptismal and confirmation services. In the corporeal presence he appealed to certain passages of the communion service; for absolution and auricular confession, he referred them to the visitation of the sick. Dr. Pusey was quite correct—his argument was perfectly fair. Taking the text with the context, his words would justify his conclusions. Therefore (argued the chairman), the Prayer-book must be altered. This, and the revision of the canons, was the course to be advocated by all who wished the Church to be preserved.

The Rev. Mr. Stoddart, the honorary secretary, read the Report; also several letters urging measures of a very strong tendency, and an agitation by pamphlets, subscriptions, delegate meetings, and peripatetic lectures; and concluded with a recommendation of an appointment of a ladies' committee, to co-operate in their exertions.

The declaration "to be adopted throughout the whole of the country" was next submitted to the conference; and in spite of the wishes of the chairman himself, and the opposition of one or two persons who required time to consider it, and suggested its being passed through the crucible of a sub-committee, adopted it unanimously, with the exception of four dissentient voices. This declaration declared that a reform is requisite in the constitution, discipline, formularies, and also in the patronage and appropriation of property in the National Church. It was totally in vain that Mr. Warner, of Brighton, moved for a sub-committee, as he considered the "appropriation of the Church patronage and property" as somewhat objectionable. In vain, too, was the chairman's remonstrance against the introduction of a body of counsellors in the shape of churchwardens and trustees to regulate the duties of the clergy. A long string of resolutions, directing meetings, subscriptions, publications, &c., was then adopted, and the meeting separated, but not before the chairman had, for a second time, entered his protest against the declaration; and an address to Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, to condole with him on the Bishop of London's refusal to allow him the occupation of a London pulpit, had also passed.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The great Protestant confederation, to which we have so often referred as in the course of formation, has now been fully organized. The work was completed yesterday at a meeting held in the Freemasons' Tavern, at which 200 distinguished laymen and divines were present. Among the number were—the Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided on the occasion; Mr. Childers, M.P.; Mr. Heald, M.P.; Admiral Vernon Harcourt, Admiral Hope, Captain Maude, Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, Rev. Dr. Bunting, Rev. Dr. Steane, Rev. E. Mannering, Rev. R. D. Vesey, Rev. C. Auriol, Rev. J. Dobson, Rev. J. Cadman, James C. Wood, Esq., Westminster; R. C. Bevan, Esq., banker, &c. The General Council was formed to consist of 200 members, and a managing committee of twenty-four persons was appointed. The Alliance will forthwith commence its aggressive operations against Popery. —*Morning Advertiser* (Thursday).

BAZAAR IN EXETER HALL.—During Wednesday last, and the two following days a fancy sale was held in the large room, Exeter Hall—the first time it has been used for such a purpose—to raise a fund for educating the sons of missionaries. They have hitherto been placed in various schools, but it is now intended to take a house in some eligible situation and to furnish it in a suitable but economical manner, where the younger boys may be properly trained, and thence pass through some public school with the more advanced scholars, thus securing to all the advantage of a superior education. The contributions to the bazaar were of a most liberal and of useful character. Among them may be specially noticed, biscuit china, by Messrs. Minton; rugs, &c., by Messrs. Crossley and Sons; plants, by Messrs. Fraser; and bulbs, from Africa, by the Rev. J. J. Freeman; besides the loan of carpets for decoration, by Messrs. Waugh and Sons, and of the flags of the John Williams. The decorations in the hall were of a tasteful character, and considering the construction of the flooring, which presented unusual difficulties, the arrangements reflected great credit upon the managing committee. We understand that notwithstanding the attraction of the Great Exhibition, between £300 and £400 has been the amount taken at the stalls. The performances upon the organ, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, added much to the interest of the proceedings.

SOMETHING NEW.—On Sunday last, the Bishop of Oxford was announced to preach a sermon at Hackney Church, on behalf of the Refuge for the Destitute, at Dalston. The bills posted in the neighbourhood contained the following notification:—"Trains to Hackney—from Fenchurch-street, at every quarter of the hour, from Camden-road, three minutes before every quarter of the hour!"

DR. BUNTING RETIRING.—We are informed, on authority we ought not to question, that Dr. Bunt-

ing has tendered his resignation as the senior Missionary Secretary, and that such resignation was received in silence, and with apparent indifference on the part of the lay members, if not with something like ill-restrained joy! Having set the house on fire, is the Dictator now leaving it to its fate? We suspect as much. He finds the building tottering, and he would shelter himself from the falling bricks. —*Weekly Times*.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS HARVEY.—The *Boulogne Gazette* contains an announcement of the death of the Rev. Thomas Harvey, of that city. Our readers have been made familiar on more than one occasion with the differences that have existed for many years between the deceased and the Bishop of London.

THE LADIES' GUILD.—Miss Wallace, a lady who has devoted considerable time to experiments in the application of glass to decorative art—some of whose results may be seen at the Crystal Palace—is said to have succeeded in producing, by processes for which she has taken out patents, the most perfect imitation of gold, silver, and other metallic works, enamel, mother-o'-pearl, rubies, amethysts, and other gems, in this cheap material. These patents she has munificently bestowed on a society which is to be established, as we understand it, for the study and practice of the new art—and to be called "The Ladies' Guild." So far as we can anticipate the working of such a guild, it seems to us wisely conceived and full of promise for the class which it is intended to benefit. The productions of female skill and industry will, by its means, have the rare advantage of making a market for themselves without displacing the products of other classes of workers. The results of the labours of the members will be applied to the ornamentation of desks, portfolios, and furniture generally. For the purpose of bringing the proposed scheme into general and successful operation, the following means are suggested by its originators:—"1. A school of instruction in the art. This is now commencing; in which, for the sum of two shillings per week (to meet the expenses of rent, material, instruction, &c.), persons above the age of twelve are taught. As fast as the pupils produce saleable articles, they will be sold for the benefit of the persons who have succeeded in making them. The school is at No. 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy square, where application for admission to the class may be made. 2. Ladies possessed of fortune who would like to aid in the establishment of the Ladies' Guild, are invited to do so by advancing sums of money as loans, at the interest of three per cent. 3. Ladies of fixed moderate incomes are invited to form an Associated Home in connexion with the Guild—by which means those now resident out of the metropolis can join in the movement, and, moreover, live at far less cost than any individual can do in a separate position." In such a scheme we see many elements of good for the class at whose protection and independence it aims. —*Athenaeum*.

ISLINGTON PAROCHIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The first annual festival of this association was held yesterday week, at Highbury Tavern; E. Hazelwood, Esq., of Tuffnell Park, in the chair. Upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the chairman proposed "Success to the Islington Parochial Reform Association." In enumerating the necessities for such an association, he remarked that the New River Company, extending over three miles of the parish, was assessed at only £72 per annum. Within the last four or five years it had been proposed to raise the assessment to £1,700. It was his (the chairman's) opinion that it ought to be raised to £17,000. The Company had lately endeavoured to compromise the assessment at £5,000, but he for one would not stand it—he was rated at the rent he paid, and thought that no exception ought to be made in favour of rich and monopolizing companies. It was most gratifying to see that, although they had not carried men, they had succeeded in carrying measures. The Imperial Gas Company's assessment had been raised within the last year from £500 to £1,500. Mr. Elt, in responding to the toast, said that the Reform Association were quite satisfied in carrying their measures. He did hope that the new word introduced by a learned gentleman at a meeting of the Sanitary Association—vestrification—would be adopted, but adopted with its real meaning—local self-government and management of the affairs of the district by a majority of ratepayers of the district. In that lay the germ of national liberties. If the people had the right of local self-government, they might bid defiance to any arbitrary power, however oppressive. He congratulated the parish on what had been achieved by the Association during its short existence—only one year.

"ACQUISITIVENESS" IN EXCESS.—A young woman who had been imprisoned at Bedford for felony could not restrain her thieving propensities even in gaol: when her term of imprisonment expired, she was arrested as she left the prison, and various articles, with 7s. 6d. in money, were found upon her, which she had stolen from the assistant-matron.

OUKANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.—The gardens of the Zoological Society have recently received an addition likely to rival in popularity the hippopotamus and the elephant calf—an "ouk ang" from Borneo, presented, with other animals, by Lieutenant-Colonel Butterworth, the Governor of Singapore. "Darby," who lost his helpmate on his voyage hither, is about four years old, and very docile and intelligent. Holding his keeper with one hand, with the other he grasps a staff, and gravely promenades in front of his apartment, to the hilarious delight of a large circle of admirers.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STRICT BAPTIST SOCIETY.—The anniversary meetings of this society have been held during the past week. Sermons on behalf of the society were preached in various chapels on Sunday, the 22nd ult. The annual meeting of messengers and subscribers took place at Romney-street Chapel, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock. A highly gratifying report was made of the progress of the society, both as it respects the educational department—all the students who have completed their term being honourably settled as pastors of churches—and also in regard to the Danish and Honduras missions. Among the messengers the following ministers were present, viz.: Messrs. Bane, of Downham, Brook, of Broadstairs, Dawson, of Bacup, Harvey, of Bury, Hawson, of Staines, Hosken, of Crayford, Lewis, of Trinity-street, Southwark, Lillycrop, of Windsor, Dr. Morgan, of Bradford, Wilts, Norton, of Egham, Overbury, of Eagle-street, Stock, of Salendine Nook, Wall, of Hailsham, Ward, of Somers Town, Wassell, of Bath, and Wills, of Ramsgate. The business of the society, which occupied nearly the whole day, having concluded, a devotional meeting was held in the evening. A public meeting was held on the Wednesday evening at Cumberland-street, Shoreditch; Thompson Oliver, Esq., of Monkwearmouth, in the chair.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual meeting of the Gloucestershire Association of Baptist Churches, was held at Naunton, near Alow-on-the-Wold, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th June. At the commencement of the sittings, the Rev. J. Teall, of Naunton, was chosen moderator; and the Association sermon was preached, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. Walters, of Ledbury. On Wednesday, at 7 a.m., a public prayer meeting was held; and at 11 o'clock a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Edward Bryan, of Oxford. The afternoon was occupied in reading the letters from the churches, which, upon the whole, were encouraging; and in the evening addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Penny, of Coleford; Eyres, of Thornbury; and Yates, of Stroud. The congregations were large, and the occasion felt by all to be deeply interesting.

NOTTINGHAM.—The anniversary meetings of the Notts Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society were held on the 22nd inst. and the two following days. On Sunday, the 22nd, sermons were preached in the three Independent chapels, by the Rev. George Smith, of London; the Rev. J. J. Freeman, and the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds. The annual public meeting of the Auxiliary was held in Castle Gate meeting-house on the Monday evening, Richard Morley, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. The meeting was addressed in a most effective manner by the gentlemen above-named; and also by W. Felkin, Esq., mayor, Thomas Herbert, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. M'All, Wild, and Leighton. About 200 friends assembled, on Tuesday morning, at a missionary breakfast, in which ministers of various denominations took part. The concluding service was held at Friar-lane Chapel, in the evening of the 24th, when the Rev. George Smith preached from Psalm lxxviii. 18. The entire proceedings of the anniversary excited great interest; and the attendance was large throughout. The collections amounted to £163.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—An elegant and commodious chapel in West Clayton-street, built for the use of the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. A. Reid, was opened for public worship on Wednesday, the 4th of June, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Thomas Binney, and by the Rev. Dr. Raffles. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Jack, of North Shields; M'All, of Sunderland; Watkinson, of Monkwearmouth; Moir, of South Shields; Ayre, of Morpeth; and Rogers, Pottinger, and Miller, of Newcastle. A numerous party dined together in the lecture-room connected with the chapel after the morning service. The attendance at the services was very numerous, and the collections amounted to £63. The Rev. T. Binney preached again on the following Sunday evening, to young men, when multitudes could not obtain admission. The Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, likewise preached to a very large congregation on the Sunday after. The cost of the chapel will be upwards of £4,000, and it is expected that the debt upon it will not be more than £700. The chapel is very eligibly situated, and is likely to prove a great accommodation to the rapidly increasing population in the western suburbs of Newcastle.

CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, 24th June, a half-yearly social meeting of the church and congregation was held in the school-room adjoining the chapel, presided over by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, A.B. Upwards of 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea, after which short addresses were delivered by Messrs. H. R. Ellington, Dawn, Maybee (city missionary), and J. Doulton, jun. Mr. Doulton, in an appropriate speech, expressed the thanks of the congregation to their pastor for his late course of lectures on the "First Eight Centuries of the Christian Church," and in their name presented to him a life ticket to the London Library, St. James's-square. Mr. Brown, in expressing his thanks, assured them that no privilege could be conferred upon him which he should more highly value, as it would give him the readiest access to about 80,000 volumes of the highest character on all subjects, with the advantage of taking a number of them to his own study, or elsewhere, at any time. After a few remarks from Mr. Ellington and Mr. Bourne, the meeting separated.

BROAD CHALK, WILTS.—On Wednesday, the 18th ult., the friends of the above place met to celebrate its jubilee by a public tea-meeting, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. T. Greenfield, of Salisbury; C. Baker, of Wilton; C. Woone, of Tisbury; C. Harrison, of Birdbusch; — Collier, of Downton; and Mr. W. Cox, of Fovant. Two papers were read that created great interest; one was the account of the opening of the chapel, in the *Theological Magazine* for August, 1801; the other, an account of the ordination of three of its pastors. Mr. Mace, pastor of the church, occupied the chair.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual public meeting was held on Thursday, at Trinity-street, Southwark; Mr. Henry Dowson, of Bradford, in the chair. The report, which noticed many encouraging instances of usefulness by means of the publications of the society, was read by Mr. Woolacott, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Morgan, Messrs. Stock, Dawson, Harvey, Wassell, and others.

PATRICROFT.—The Rev. George Shaw, of Rotherham College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent church, Patricroft, near Manchester. Mr. Shaw intends entering upon his stated labours on the third Sabbath in July.

HATHERLOW, CHESHIRE.—On Thursday, June 19th, the Rev. William Urwick, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Lancashire Independent College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Hatherlow.

AMERICAN "REVOLVERS" FOR BRITISH CAVALRY.—The Lords of the Treasury have, at the request of the Board of Ordnance, sanctioned the delivery from the Great Exhibition building of twenty-five American revolving pistols for the service of the officers of a regiment under orders for the Cape.

DISGRACEFUL MILITARY RIOTS IN EDINBURGH.—On the evening of Sunday week, about nine o'clock, a somewhat serious disturbance took place in the High-street, and Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, caused by the disorderly conduct of several of the soldiers of the 33rd regiment, who, while in a state of intoxication, assaulted every one who came in their way. The police having interfered, the soldiers stripped off their side belts and commenced belabouring them and all within their reach. Several persons were much injured by the brutalities of the military. On Tuesday, a number of the soldiers were brought before Bailie Dick, at the Police Court, and two of them were sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. The decision seems to have enraged the soldiers, a number of whom, on the same night, repeated their disorderly and disgraceful conduct. The police again interfered, and were abused in an unmerciful manner by the soldiers, who inflicted severe wounds with the brass plates attached to their belts, and armed themselves with stones, which they threw in all directions. Both soldiers and police were reinforced, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained as to the safety of life and property. It was not till a late hour that the police and local forces having come up in great strength, the soldiers precipitately took to their heels. The police apprehended a sergeant and nine privates, two of whom are charged with having attempted to run policemen through. Thirteen of the police were severely injured, being much disfigured about the face and cut about the head, and several of the soldiers have also sustained considerable injuries by the policemen's batons.

"FIGURE" OF THE QUEEN, AFTER FLAXMAN.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, as we last week stated, visited the Exhibition on the 11th inst., and inspected the ingenious machines of Mr. Ald. Crawhall and Mr. Plummer, of Newcastle. The flax machinery of the latter gentleman, as we have since learned from "our own little bird," was not in motion when the royal visitors came up. Curious to witness its action, they requested that the progress might be exhibited; and, of course, the request of the Sovereign is a command to the subject. In a moment the machinery was in motion. Alas! the penalties of curiosity! Princes must pay them as well as people. Her Majesty and her Consort were suddenly lost in a cloud of dust, from which they emerged "quite a figure!" They took what they got, however (and that was no trifle), very good-humouredly; and it is whispered that the north-country lasses, in charge of the machine, were much tickled at the sight of the Prince dusting his coat with his hands as he beat a retreat.—*Gateshead Observer.*

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AT OLNEY.—The wealthy Miss Anne Hopkins Smith, member of the Society of Friends, lately deceased, has left some lasting testimonies of her extensive and well-directed charities—namely, the permanent endowment of an almshouse for twelve single women and widows; a British School for the secular education of youth of both sexes; and the interest of fifteen hundred pounds to be annually divided by the deacons to the poor attending the Baptist and Independent Chapels.

THE LADY GODIVA procession at Coventry took place yesterday week, with unusual splendour, to which the favourable state of the weather very materially contributed. It was calculated that there were more than 60,000 persons present, there being, it was believed, at least 30,000 strangers in the town. The procession itself was not far short of a mile in length. A large number of persons arrived by the special train from London, and about 8,000 left the station at Birmingham for Coventry in the course of the morning—all contributing to establish the great truth, that "men are but children of a larger growth."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Herald of Peace* for April last, there appeared an exceedingly interesting account of a Peace Society recently formed at Königsberg in Prussia. It seems that the Prussian Government has become alarmed at the existence of this association, for the promotion of good-will and brotherhood among the nations, and has peremptorily put it down. The alleged offence was the reading at one of the society's meetings of an article from the *Herald of Peace*, the organ of the English Peace Society, and the authorities have seen, in this fact, sufficient proof that the society at Königsberg is engaged in an unlawful correspondence with our society in London. On the same ground, they have refused passports to those who had been appointed by the Königsberg Society to attend the Peace Congress in London. I have just received a letter from one of those earnest and excellent men, detailing the wretched persecutions to which they are subjected by the Government, extracts of which I send to you, according to his request, that you may give publicity to them in the *Nonconformist*.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,
July 1, 1851. HENRY RICHARD.

HONOURED AND WORTHY SIR,—Your letter of the 22nd May I have duly received, and it has afforded me much pleasure. Allow me to thank you for it, both on my own part, and also in the name of our friends in this place. You have most likely already heard, through my letter to Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., of the measures the Prussian Government have taken to put down the Peace Society in this place. I feel exceedingly obliged to you, my dear friend, for your kindness in having undertaken the translation of the report which I sent you of what our Peace Society has been doing during the past year. The approbation with which you say it was received by your English readers, must be ascribed both to the appropriate words with which you introduced and ended it, and also to the excellent manner in which it was translated. I can assure you that the publicity thus given to our proceedings is most encouraging to us, and stimulates us to greater efforts. Permit me, therefore, to thank you heartily for the assistance you have thus given our society, through the medium of your valuable journal.

Every number of the *Herald of Peace* which you have had the goodness to send me, gives pleasing accounts of the rapid progress peace principles are making, especially in England and America. Alas! how different is it in poor, oppressed, divided, unhappy Germany! It is not because the people of our country take no interest in the sublime idea of universal peace, that we have not had more striking demonstrations in its favour; this is chiefly to be attributed to the systematic persecution to which every unbiased expression of opinion, every sign of mental activity among the people, is subjected, that petty tyranny which is exercised over the press, and all societies and associations, however peaceable, and in which the whole art of government of our present rulers seems to consist. At the same time, envy, hatred, desire for vengeance, and all similar passions are rife on both sides, and are nourished and kept alive by these factions; the one party at present in power, and endeavouring to keep possession of the seals of office, the other endeavouring to gain possession of them by great professions of regard for the liberties of the people. But the means which both these parties use for the attainment of their several ends, are the same—brute force—only in different forms.

The time fixed by the committee for this year's Peace Congress in London, namely, the 22nd July, appears to me to be a peculiarly fit one, especially for your visitors from Germany, although on account of local circumstances, it would have been more convenient to the inhabitants of Königsberg and the east of Prussia, if it had been about a week later. I mentioned this wish a short time ago, though caused by purely local circumstances, because I, in common with many of our friends here, had intended to attend and take part in the London Congress. But the present state of political affairs compels us, though most reluctantly, to give up our original plan; for the police authorities here refuse to grant us passports to London, assigning as a reason, that according to the *Vereinsgesetz* (or law for the regulation of societies), we, as members of a political society, so they term our Peace Society, are not entitled to them. This law is one of the tyrannical edicts of the latest time. For this reason we have been obliged to give up the idea of sending deputies to the Peace Congress this year altogether, though we met together a short time ago to proceed to their election. Dr. Rapp has been refused leave even to leave the country at all.

Thus you see, my dear friend, with what malicious and determined opposition we are met on the part of the Government, who do not scruple, whenever it suits their own purposes, entirely to set aside the laws which they have themselves forced upon the people, and by their tyrannical edicts, make life insupportable for all who will neither allow themselves to be made instruments of tyranny, nor quietly submit to be tyrannized over.

As far as I am myself concerned, the duties of my office would be sufficient to prevent my being able to attend, as I could wish, the London Peace Congress. I need leave of absence from the Minister of Public Instruction; and, of course, in the present state of affairs, I should not be able to obtain it, at any rate, for a journey to England. But should I even be fortunate enough to obtain this permission, I should be refused a passport from the police authorities, on the ground of my being a member, indeed the founder and President, of our Peace Society here. My only hope would then be, to give up my situation under Government permanently, and to leave the country, trusting that my discharge from my situation would enable me to procure a passport. Now, I have certainly been thinking, for some time past, of emigrating to America, and know that I could obtain, through some acquaintances in Boston, opportunities of useful occupation. My companions in the faith and myself are persecuted with the utmost rigour in all parts of Germany; but what we Free-Protestants now suffer will soon be extended to German Catholics. Our ministers are continually punished with heavy fines for administering baptism, celebrating marriages, funerals, &c. A party of armed police and *gendarmes* lately entered one of our

churches during the celebration of the confirmation and communion services, snatched the bread from the mouths, and the cup from the lips, of the communicants, and dragged the young girls who had just been confirmed as prisoners out of the church. The children in our schools have been driven by force from our buildings, and, as late as the day before yesterday, our asylum for indigent orphans was assailed in this manner. Since we strictly and conscientiously observe the laws, they could have nothing to say against us in a court of law, and are therefore driven to employ unwarranted and wanton violence. Thus Government has peremptorily ordered all those in its employ to leave our communion. Only three declared that to do this was contrary to their religious convictions, and appealed at the same time to the constitution which all Government officers had sworn to observe. Two of these were discharged immediately, and the third (myself), is in daily expectation of receiving his discharge. Besides this, a general European war is rapidly approaching, which will be all the more fearful, all the more certain to obliterate every trace of civilization, inasmuch as it will be a national, civil, and religious war—a political and also a social war—a war in which great principles will be decided. Our voice of peace remains unheard even now; what will it be then, when the worst passions of man will be let loose, and suffered to rage without let or hindrance! If I am able then to leave this land where brute force reigns for ever, and to emigrate this summer, I shall at least go by way of London, in order to have an opportunity of seeing you, esteemed sir, and of being made acquainted with the rest of those celebrated men who have devoted themselves with such energy and philanthropy to the spread of peace principles.

Though, after what I have said, you see that there is scarcely the slightest hope of members of this society being able to attend the London Congress, or even of any inhabitants of this place obtaining passports for that object, yet be assured of our affectionate sympathy with your proceedings. Accept also of the thanks of myself and my friend Dr. Rupp for your kind invitation.

We will not fail to do all we can to interest the public in behalf of this Congress; but, at the same time, I must tell you that our chief organ, the *Ostpreussischer Volksbote*, is persecuted most relentlessly by the police, especially that part which is devoted to the cause of peace. The whole impression of the last number was seized by the police in the printing office, without their even assigning a reason for this arbitrary proceeding. This number contained a translation of one of your excellent articles. So you see that it is difficult to bring our articles before the public. I should advise you, therefore, to communicate with the *National Zeitung* in Berlin, the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, through their agent in London, Mr. William Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, and the *Weser Zeitung* in Bremen, and get them to draw the attention of the public to the Peace Congress in London. These journals have a most extensive circulation in all parts of Germany, and have given decided evidence of the interest they take in the cause of peace.

The authorities here, after having suspended our Peace Society, have neither paid any attention to our exculpatory protest, nor restored our society, nor given up our private letters and papers, which they have arbitrarily seized, nor summoned us in a court of justice. Now, according to law, a suspended society must, after a lapse of fourteen days from its suspension, either be permitted to resume its functions, or the charges made against it must be preferred in a court of justice. In defiance of this law, seven weeks have now elapsed since our suspension, and yet not one of our opponents has as yet dared to bring a legal charge against us.

Your most obedient servant,

P.S. I have just received a summons to attend at an official investigation of the concerns of our Peace Society, and a similar one has been sent, I hear, to every member of our committee. What the court will find to investigate, however, is more than I can say. Do not fail to give full publicity to these proceedings that are being taken against us, in the columns of the *Herald of Peace*, *Daily News*, *Nonconformist*, &c. Our only hope of obtaining redress and justice for the oppressed cause of peace is in the English public.

Königsberg, June 6, 1851.

THE CASE OF WHITE v. BLACK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Immediately on the publication, in the *Patriot* of the 23rd, of a report of the trial "White v. Black" in the Court of Exchequer last week, I waited on the editor, and pointed out to him the partial nature and gross inaccuracy of that report, and the injury done to me by the publication both of it and of his leading article thereon. In the whole of the transaction to which that trial relates I have done nothing but what appeared to me due to truth and to the public, though a jury makes me pay very dearly for the fearless discharge of what I conceived to be my public duty.

The trial was not for what appeared in your paper, or in the *Patriot*; on these counts I was expressly "acquitted" in the pleadings, as explained in my letter of yesterday's date to the editor of the *Patriot*, wherein I have corrected the principal errors in the report of the trial. I was in reality prosecuted for what appeared in the *Inquirer* only; though the counsel's speeches made it to appear otherwise.

Your report of the trial is, in all material respects, the same as that in the *Patriot*; and, therefore, I earnestly request the justice of your inserting this letter, as the character of an old Dissenting trust, which courts investigation, and my position for many years past in the Dissenting body necessarily demand.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary to the General Baptist Fund, and
Assistant-keeper of Public Records.
Mill Yard, 26, 6mo., 1851.

THE ORPHANS' ASYLUM BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature in Jamaica, and received the Governor's assent, entitled, "The Orphans' Asylum Bill;" and it is reported, that a gentleman has undertaken to visit this country to obtain subscriptions for the fund which the act requires. Will you inform your readers of the provisions of this bill? To say nothing of the orphans for

whom it professes to provide, does it empower the chairman of each Quarter Session to remove any children whom he may pronounce to be destitute from their parents, and to confine them in the Asylum till they are twenty-one years of age? and does it require that the inmates of the Asylum shall be educated according to the doctrines and usages of the Church of England? If these be part of the bill, Dissenters cannot too widely, or too soon, be made acquainted with the fact.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
Cupar Fife, 28th June, 1851. J. DAVIES.

DESTITUTION IN THE HEBRIDES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your insertion of my appeal on behalf of the poor people who are starving in the Isle of Skye. The accounts received during the last few days are appalling. Instances of the most affecting character occur of actual death by starvation. I have already had the pleasure of forwarding £20 to my correspondent, Mr. McQueen, a worthy Baptist minister on the island; and several other contributions have reached me, as will appear by your advertising columns. Dr. Leifchild has kindly consented to plead the cause of the sufferers, in Stepney Meeting, on Sabbath evening next; and I trust that many will either send or bring their prompt assistance in this case of urgent necessity.

Yours very truly,

JOHN KENNEDY.

4, Stepney-green, June 30th, 1851.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of an hospital, at the gate of Victoria Park, for the reception of patients labouring under diseases of the chest, was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the presence of a numerous and highly-respectable assemblage of spectators. Earl Carlisle addressed his Royal Highness and the company in such a speech as he would make on such an occasion, and the Bishop of London offered prayer. The hospital will stand close upon the site of Bishop Bonner's house. It will be in the Queen Anne's style, of red brick with stone facing, and in form closely resembling Chelsea Hospital. It is designed for the reception of eighty patients, and will also afford full accommodation for the out-patients' department. The wards will contain four, six, and eight beds each, so as to afford opportunities for the proper classification of the cases. The space allotted to each patient will vary from 800 to 1,200 cubic feet. A day-room will be provided for each set of wards, in which those patients who are capable of leaving their beds may sit and take their meals during the day, apart from those more severely indisposed; and wide, lofty, and cheerful exercising corridors will occupy the whole length of one side of the building. An ample supply of fresh air, raised to a medium temperature by means of hot-water pipes, will be diffused throughout the building, and efficient arrangements will be made for the constant removal of the exhausted air. Open fires will be provided in all the wards, so that the temperature of each may be adapted to the cases under treatment; and the windows will be doubly glazed, so as to protect the patients from draughts. The enclosure of the plot of ground will cost £1,200, and the building itself £10,300, making a total of £11,500, towards which £6,000 has already been received. Mr. Paxton exhibited a plan to the Prince, of which his Royal Highness very highly approved, for a sanatorium of glass and iron, to be attached to the hospital. The elevation partakes much of the character of the Crystal Palace, but it is the internal arrangements that Mr. Paxton chiefly urges. He wishes to have plants that will give out the greatest possible quantity of oxygen arranged in it; partitions that will separate the promenades of the sexes and prevent draughts of air; a heating apparatus, and a mode of admitting external atmospheric air into the building, arranged upon a new and peculiar construction. By this plan he alleges that the climate best adapted for the patients can be at once procured, and, consequently, the best medicine for their diseases supplied to them. The cost he estimates at £4,000. The subject will be carefully considered by the medical officers to whom it has been submitted.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM IN LANCASHIRE.—On Saturday week, when the heat in London was so intense that horses sank under it, and a gentleman was smitten in St. James's Park by a "sun-stroke,"—a destructive storm was raging in some parts of Lancashire. Its fury seems to have fallen upon the villages and towns skirting the Cheshire border of the county—Cheadle, Didsbury, Levenshulme, Gorton, Denton, Droylsden, Fairfield, Ashton, Oldham, Middleton, and Rochdale. One account says, that the hailstones that fell at Fairfield were "generally as large or larger than hazelnuts, and many of them were nearly as large as walnuts!" A great quantity of glass was broken at the cotton mills at Stockport and other towns; and at Bury, an infant was struck dead by lightning while in its mother's arms. In the neighbourhood of Oldham, several persons were severely injured, through the falling of roofs, chimneys, &c. In other places persons were stunned by lightning, and trees were torn up by the roots. In Rochdale, it is said, that "six cottages in the course of erection were washed away by the flood, and carried to the gas-works, which were at once stopped from working." The wall of a newly-erected Methodist chapel, in Strangeways, Manchester, was blown down, and the mansion in which are kept the museum and library at Peel Park, Salford, had a narrow escape.

THE MIGHT OF CO-OPERATION.—A Protestant church at Rosenberg, in Upper Silesia, is being raised by subscriptions of one pfennig, rather less than a half-farthing English. Of the 3,000,000 of pfennigs thus acquired, 1,919,000 have been already raised.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONTROVERSY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting, in connexion with the Congregational Board of Education, was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided. The meeting was numerously attended, and among those present were, the Rev. Drs. Massie, Stowell, and Brown; the Rev. Messrs. G. W. Conder, J. Ross, J. Kennedy, J. Viney, J. Hayden, W. R. Reynolds, G. Rose, A. Good; J. Crossley, Mayor of Halifax; E. Baines, Esq.; E. Miall, Esq.; C. Robertson, Esq.; J. Caster, Esq.; W. Rutt, Esq.; Rice Hopkins, Esq.; H. Sewell, Esq.; Charles Gilpin, Esq.; H. Child, Esq.; J. Marshall, Esq.; and J. Scoble, Esq.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Massie,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said:—

The meeting was held at the invitation of the Congregational Board of Education, an association formed some seven or eight years ago, the object of which was to stimulate the particular body of Nonconformists with whom it was connected to increased effort and increased interest in the work of education. The basis upon which they stood was, that education, to be worth anything, must be religious [hear, hear]—and that, as such, they could be no parties to any interference by or help from the Government, with a view to the promotion of such education [hear, and cheers]. Most of them were prepared to go further even than this, and to say that, even if it were possible to separate secular from religious education, still that it would be the wisdom of the people of this country to refuse Government aid, and oppose any interference or meddling whatever with the minds of the people; that the cause of liberty, no less than of religion, was involved in keeping the Government to its proper work [hear, hear]. The friends whose names had been announced would be prepared to give the meeting some general idea of the two new schemes before the country. Believing, as they did, that all compulsory systems of education were founded upon an entirely wrong basis—believing that they involved the destruction of both schools and churches, they felt it was their duty firmly to give their objections to these schemes, with a view to prevent their being made the law of the land. As a Nonconformist he objected entirely to any attempt by the State to force religion upon the people. He believed that all such attempts by law to make men religious, was—to adopt the words of a man well known to most of them, and much respected—to lose more souls than it saved [hear, hear]. By that he meant to say, that it tended to make men hypocrites rather than religious men; and he believed and maintained the opinion most distinctly, that the Established Church of this country was an organization upheld by force. On the same principle would he object to any attempt to force upon a large body of the people any schemes by which legislative reform was to be excluded. Now, the supporters of what was called the National Public School Association, stated that their object was to promote secular instruction. He believed them to be honest, and that they meant what they were understood to mean, that there should be no religious instruction of any kind in their schools. Attempts had been made to say that the Bible might or might not be used, but the leading idea of the supporters of this scheme was, that no religious instruction should be imparted in their schools. Now, he submitted that to force upon the country any such system, would be as great an outrage to the consciences of a large body of the people, as the upholding of the Established Church [hear, hear]. And they were equally prepared to prevent any attempt being made to provide religious instruction for children. They opposed both the schemes connected with the town of Manchester; and trusted the day was far distant when anything like the schemes proposed by those two associations would be adopted as a system of general instruction [cheers].

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Liverpool, read a long and admirable paper, in which he adduced a number of arguments against a system of education based on general or local taxation, as leading to a system of communism, and tending to deteriorate the education of the country. What he desired to be adopted was a sort of free-trade in education. At the present time, any principle which went to retard the progress of industrial freedom was scouted by the community in general. Why, then, should not the same principle be observed as regarded education? In America that system was observed, and why should it not be the same in England? He had no doubt that the promoters of schemes of compulsory education were sincere in their endeavours to afford education to the public; but he believed that the system they sought to introduce would be destructive to the best interests of the people, and destroy entire liberty of thought and action.

Mr. EDWARD MIALL next read a paper on the evil of endowing all religious opinions in connexion with the education of the people. He was frequently and loudly applauded while reading his address, and resumed his seat amid the cheers of the assembly.

Mr. E. BAINES, of Leeds, then proposed the first resolution (for which see advertisement). He spoke to the following effect:—

The meeting would have discovered, from the papers that had been read, that if they opposed what they conceived to be an erroneous system of education, it was not because they undervalued the great work of education itself, or because they were indisposed to do anything in imparting education; but because they were disposed to put it upon the right basis—upon a basis consistent with truth, religion, justice, and the interests of the rising generation; and they believed that in advocating Voluntary and religious instruction, they combined justice with other qualities, with an entire regard to the interests of religion itself, and a perfect abstinence from all those evils that had been pointed out in the papers submitted to the meeting. And not only that, but the very constitution of the plan embraced an education founded upon, and consistent with, perfect civil and religious liberty [hear, hear]. It would be in the recollection of most of those present, that the posi-

tion taken by the Government, on the introduction of their Minutes of Council, was one in which there was very great plausibility—namely, that it was not intended by grants that were made by Government to destroy or to supersede the Voluntary principle. On the contrary, great honour was rendered to that principle. It was spoken of as having done much; and all that was attempted by the Government was, to stimulate action. Now, there was great plausibility in this position, and so long as it was believed that the Voluntary principle would retain its power and efficiency undisturbed by the measure that was then brought forward, so long it was difficult to persuade many sincere friends of that principle that the attempt then making was a mischievous one, and dangerous in its tendency. But it had this radical and essential vice—that it was, as it had since proved itself to be, an untenable position; inasmuch as that the moment the Government undertook obviously and avowedly to do all for the people in the way of education, and to do this by a system of compulsory grants, the natural tendency of that system was to demand more and more power, until they got the whole authority of supporting education into their own hands. He appealed to facts of the present day, to show that what he had then anticipated had not been carried out. He appealed to those who were aware of the last movement in respect to Government inspectors of schools—an act which clearly implied the determination of the Government to encroach on the liberty of the people; and he asked, whether the same thing was not manifested from the increased demands on the part of the managers of National Schools? Many of them established their schools, giving a pledge to carry out the object for which those grants were made. The very principle, then, on which the grants were founded, was merely as an aid—the rest to be done by the Voluntary principle. Those very managers of the National School were now coming forward, and saying, We cannot do what we promised we would do. We have failed to accomplish our object. We demand from you large grants—more money and more power. Now, he asked whether those who had taken up the principle of Government interference in education had not all done the same thing? Were not all those who took a secular view and a religious view of education, demanding that the Government should come forward and abolish altogether the principle, which but a very few years ago was admitted? and were they not desirous of throwing the whole weight of the pecuniary cost of schools upon local or Government taxation, at the same time giving to the Government full power to interfere? If that were so, he contended that the position was perfectly untenable—that at the time it was introduced it was said to be such, and that subsequent events proved the truth of the prophecy. He now wished to enter into some points in reference to the secular system of education, which appeared to him to be of the utmost importance—the more so because there seemed to be an element of rottenness and vice in the fundamental principle on which that secular system was advocated, which, he believed, would, if seen correctly, induce its abandonment. It rested upon the assumed indisposition or inability of the people to appreciate education, and to provide for it. Those who had read the speeches of Mr. Cobden on this subject, would remember that he assumed this in a very large measure, when he endeavoured to argue that a large proportion of the population were in such a state of profound ignorance, that it was impossible to look to them for any considerable support in the matter of education. Then he (Mr. Baines) said, this secular system, which professes to rest entirely upon popular representation,—to be directly popular in its character, in its essence, and in its basis—had this radical rottenness and vice—that if that assumption upon which its necessity was founded be true, that system never could work. It had no operative principle—no executive basis; because, if it was to rest upon the basis of popular education—if the local people themselves were to levy the rates and manage the schools, and if those people had thus alleged indisposition to appreciate education, where was the hope of getting committees that would ever carry out the work of education, in any manner? In his opinion, here was the obvious, the transparent vice of the system. The supporters of it appealed to that which they said would fail, if there really were the supposed indisposition to support education. Such a school system, founded upon local representation and local rates, would utterly fail. If, however, there was not that imputed disposition, then such a system would be altogether superfluous; for the people would educate themselves. Either the foundation upon which the system rested was false, or the system itself was utterly inoperative. But there was another inconsistency in the system. It had been said, that the people would have nothing but what was popular. Now, this system of compulsory education was one of the most gratuitous and monstrous despotisms that, in point of fact, had ever been invented. It proposed to put into the hands of a dozen men a power which one would be shocked at, where it proposed to be placed in the hands of the Parliament itself. A county board was to be established, consisting of twelve men, and they were to have entire and absolute control. First of all, they were to possess an unlimited power of taxation. They were to have an unlimited power of establishing schools to the full extent of their judgment, of levying rates to pay for them, and of appointing committees of management. This would be the first act of the system—an entire and unlimited despotism. The next was, the claiming of a power of enforcing, by the mere fiat of the county board, any system of education of their own, upon every one of the schools thus supported by public rate. Their object was, the claim of enforcing one uniform system of instruction upon the children of the millions of the inhabitants of the land,—a system of despotism utterly fearful to contemplate [hear, hear]. The National School Association plan was the following: "1. If any district neglected to establish or support school, the county boards should levy rates for the purpose, and appoint a school committee for such district. 2. The county board shall prepare such courses of instruction as they shall deem best suited to the four descriptions of schools, due regard being had to the requirements of the different localities, and they shall have power to enforce the adoption of such courses of instruction. 3. It shall be necessary for county boards to sanction all books before they are admitted into any of the schools" [marks of disapprobation]. Now, that such a system as that should be brought forward by men

professing to have the slightest regard for principle and liberty, was to him a thing most incomprehensible [hear, hear]. It would be putting into the hands of a few individuals, who, in the first instance, were to be appointed by Act of Parliament, it would be putting into their hands a power which the country would refuse as one man were Parliament to attempt to obtain it. He objected to this most solemnly, for he had special regard to the liberties of his country. He need hardly remind his audience of the exposure given by Messrs. Longman and Murray with regard to school books [hear, hear]. This, however, was not the only feature of the case. Those gentlemen found that the Government were violating all the principles of free-trade, putting the country to a greater expense than it need be put to, and adopting a system that must tend to exclude, for the future, the works of men of the brightest genius and attainments from the school, and so damaging school libraries to the greatest extent. Now that was a precisely similar case to the plan on which the National School Association was founded. The plan called Richardson's scheme was open to the objections which had been urged with such force in the papers that had been laid before the meeting. It applied indiscriminately to every form of religion, whether erroneous or true, and thus it would lead to the endowment of all forms of religion, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. Beware, then, he would say, of the arguments of those who advocate compulsory education. It was one that had been long since worn out and abandoned by the common consent of mankind. In advocating it, they were bringing back the world to the period of Queen Elizabeth, when it was necessary to attend the parish church under severe penalty; and that system of compulsion would never be carried out, until such laws as those which then prevailed, and which at present found sanction in Russia and Prussia, were again adopted and enforced [loud cheers].

Mr. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, M.P., seconded the resolution. He observed that no doubt existed as to the want of education, but there must be right means to a right end; and he maintained that a system of taxation for the purpose of instruction was in itself compulsory, and therefore objectionable. The funds which the Government had to dispose of were drawn from the industry of the country, and, as their fiscal regulations now existed, from the pockets of the poor. To tax them for the purposes of instruction was to take a large sum of money from them, and to give them instead a pittance in the shape of education. In the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the Voluntary principle prevailed, education had made most satisfactory progress, and the result of the system been fully tested. Having referred to stagnation in trade as being the frequent cause of crime in a district, besides the want of education, the honourable gentleman pointed to the beneficial effects that had attended the Voluntary principle in connexion with Sabbath-school teaching; and resumed his seat, observing he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

As the CHAIRMAN was about to put the resolution,

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL rose, and moved, as an amendment, "that the word Voluntary be left out of the resolution." All the statements he had heard that evening were founded upon the supposition of benefit to the working classes. With those classes he had been long and intimately associated; he knew their sentiments upon such a subject, and if there were a question upon which they were more agreed than another, it was that there ought to be a national system of education [cries of "No, no; no such thing"]. He repeated it; he knew that to be their sentiment [renewed cries of "No, no," and marks of disapprobation]. Let them call a meeting of the working-classes of Glasgow, Manchester, or Birmingham, and they would find this to be their opinion. As to the question of taxation, he believed that was a principle upon which the Government were compelled to act, in order to preserve themselves from a worse state of things. Now, there could be no doubt that if public money was expended for the education of the people that crime would be materially decreased, and, ultimately, a saving would be effected to the country. A much larger amount of expenditure was contracted by the erection of prisons and schemes of punishment than would be required to give to every child in the kingdom a good education. If every Act of Parliament were an Act of the people, he contended that an Act of Parliament to give instruction to the people was an Act directly from themselves, and, therefore, voluntary [cries of hear, hear, and no, no]. No doubt it would be delightful, were the working classes in a position to pay for the education of their children; but the race of competition in trade was now so severe—every one endeavouring to elbow his neighbour out of the race-course—that the education of the poor man's children was neglected, and such could not possibly be done without Government interference. He therefore moved that the word "voluntary" be omitted from the amendment.

Mr. ALFRED ELLIOTT seconded the amendment.

Mr. L. HEYWORTH opposed the amendment, on the ground that the educating of the people by the State would simply be the doubling the taxes they now paid.

The amendment having been put from the chair, was lost, there being only three hands held up in its favour.

Mr. S. B. JOHNSON, who stated that he came from an agricultural district, proposed an amendment to the effect, that the people should provide religious instruction for themselves, while the Government afforded secular education. In the agricultural districts he considered the voluntary principle had signally failed. Indeed, if the principle of Government education were permitted in the work-houses, which it was, he saw no objection to carrying it into universal practice.

The amendment, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and the original resolution was unanimously carried.

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, then proposed, and the Rev. Dr. MASSIE seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Robertson and Mr. Miall for the elaborate and able papers they had read, Dr. Brown observing that he was anxious they should be printed, and urging upon those present the responsibility they were under, and the necessity of their not being passive in the strife, but proving themselves heroes in the battle-field.

The resolution having been passed amid the cheers of the assembly, Mr. ROBERTSON acknowledged the vote on behalf of Mr. Miall and himself, and proposed the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, which having been responded to, the meeting separated.

CONFERENCE.

A Conference of friends and subscribers to the Congregational Board of Education was held on Friday, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street. The following are the names of the ministers and gentlemen present:—

The Revs. J. Glendenning, Huddersfield; S. Dyson, Saddleworth; William J. Unwin, M.A., London; Thos. James, London; John Campbell, D.D., London; A. Good, Holloway; James William Massie, D.D., LL.D., London; Dr. Leifchild, London; H. Townley, London; John Hayden, High Wycombe; John Curwen, Plaistow; J. De Kewer Williams, Tottenham; Frederick Neller, Islington; Samuel Hebditch, Ashburton; John Kennedy, M.A., Stepney; John Corbin, Derby; George Smith, London; F. B. Brown, Woodbridge; George Palmer Davies, B.A., Wandsworth; Henry Robert Reynolds, B.A., Leeds; James Smith, London; James Bromley; Dr. Ferguson, Ryde, Isle of Wight; A. Morton Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham; J. S. Russell, M.A., Yarmouth; George W. Conder, Leeds; George Wilkins, London; Joseph Fletcher, Christchurch; Jas. B. Fletcher, London; Josiah Viney, Upper Clapton; William Todman, Yardley, Hastings; G. B. Johnson, Darwen; William Tyler, London; J. N. Goulty, Brighton; Edmund Russ, Islington; F. Vardy, A.M., London; Robert Maehray, M.A., Walthamstow.

Messrs. W. Tice, Sopley Park; W. B. Brown, Hackney, London; David Cruikshank, Hoxton, London; William Pratt, Halifax; Charles Robertson, Liverpool; Samuel Morley, London; Benjamin Farmer, Norwich; James Cook Evans, London; William Smith, LL.D., London; John Crossley, Halifax; Joseph Jennings, Halifax; H. Butt, London; G. Parker, Hackney; Edward Baines, Leeds; Edward Gooding, Kingsland; William Shaw, Wakefield; George Marshall, London; John Finch, London; Edward Liddell, London; Chas. Reed, Hackney; James Carter, Homerton; J. Unwin, London; G. C. Drew, Bradford; Lawrence Heyworth, M.P. for Derby; Josiah Conder, London; Henry Child, London; William Clarke, London; W. D. Alexander, London; H. Smith, London; William Rutt, Homerton; James Kellingbeck, Leeds; Robert Hipworth, Derby; T. B. King, London; Charles Shephard, London.

The Rev. HENRY TOWNLEY opened the proceedings with prayer, at ten o'clock.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Liverpool, was unanimously chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. He said:—

The object in view was a friendly interchange of sentiments among the members of the Congregational denomination on the very important work of education, and the position which, in regard to it, they ought to take before the public. He trusted that those who had thus met together would give the most frank and full expression to their sentiments in relation to the conduct of the Board, whether relating to principles or plans of action. To himself it appeared, looking at the present aspect of the times, that neutrality in the matter would be most unwise. As the friends of education and of the people, they must take up a decided position [hear, hear]. The Board believed that the most effectual way of promoting education was by teaching the people to help themselves [hear, hear]. Holding this view, they were clearly prevented from co-operating with, or, indeed, lending any sanction to, those systems which say, on the contrary, that the work of education is not a matter of voluntary action or individual duty, but must be provided by the State, or by the people acting in a corporate capacity in their several districts—that schools for the great mass of the population must either be supported by grants of public money direct from the Treasury, or by a local rate levied for the purpose. Now it seemed to him that there was little, if anything, to choose between the two systems, and that, in the principles on which they proceeded, they were both wrong [hear, hear]. They both contend, that the friends of education should set themselves against the Voluntary system, and maintain that the public funds and rates are the sole source of maintenance for popular education [hear, hear]. It was very clear that the present system of Government grants was but a temporary measure, which must give way to some more general and comprehensive scheme. The Congregational Board had always maintained, that it was impossible to combine the two systems—Voluntarism and compulsion. It appeared to him that the secular scheme had no possible chance of being adopted; for, whether right or wrong, there was an unmistakable opinion in the mind of the general public, that secular and religious education must not be separated in schools for the people. Though he would not say to those people who had patronized the respective schemes, that they were spending their time for naught, yet he fully believed, that if the same amount of effort, time, and energy, were employed in the actual work of instruction on their plan, in order to show what they could actually accomplish, they would do much more in furtherance of their end. It was true they would not have the tax-gatherer at their back, but they might tax themselves; and, if they were the real friends of education, they would not object to give the same amount by voluntary subscription which the tax-gatherer would take from them. If they were to turn their attention and energies to practical measures, they would soon find that they could do much better for themselves that which they were now calling upon the Government to do for them [hear, hear]. The scheme originated by Mr. Richardson, although equally faulty in principle, and objectionable

in its details, and, perhaps, in some respects, even more so than the other, was yet likely, he thought, to meet with more general approval, and stood a greater chance of obtaining Parliamentary sanction, with some modifications. While this scheme of Mr. Richardson's would be most likely to be carried, yet it ought to be well understood; for there could be no doubt of the fact, that both would be equally dangerous to public liberty [hear, hear]. Both of them would have the effect of destroying or shutting-up all schools which did not conform to their rules, and subject themselves to their provisions. Or, if the Voluntaries were determined to maintain such schools, then they would have imposed upon them a double taxation [hear, hear]. It was clear that they could not compete with free Government schools, without also providing a free education; and, if they gave gratuitous instruction, the expenses must fall upon themselves. In but very few instances would they be able to maintain such a burden, even if they had the disposition to do so. The evils likely to result from either system were not considered as they ought to be by the Voluntary churches. While entertaining right views, they had not sufficient organization. The Congregational Board and the Voluntary School Association were the only institutions now standing between the real liberties of the people, both civil and religious, and a centralizing and despotic system of education [hear]. This Board, and the Association referred to, were bearing a very important testimony in favour of right principles, and were setting an example of the way in which schools for the people might be made self-supporting. If these two associations were to be extinguished from a lack of the support which they ought to receive, it would be a fatal mistake, and a great blow to the real progress and improvement of the people. With such convictions, the Board had called the present Conference, in order to see what could and ought to be done to carry out its views more heartily and efficiently; and he trusted that the object would be fully attained. The gentlemen in London were a body ready, zealous, and efficient, who well deserved the thanks and co-operation of their provincial friends; and he hoped and believed that their conduct in their different localities, and the business of that day, would be such as to cheer them on in their important and zealous labours [cheers].

Mr. S. MORLEY hoped that the Conference would not open up the question of Governmental interference. It would be a waste of time, because the point was settled. But the Board did feel deep anxiety respecting the position in which they were placed at the present time. They never felt more intent in the work, or entertained a more determined resolve to stand by the principles which they had asserted. While he would feel happy to be one of a dozen to take the whole burden of the Board upon themselves, he was yet anxious to enlarge the constituency, because it was much the safer plan, and every way the most desirable; and, therefore, he appealed to the country friends for renewed and additional support. Mr. Morley further explained, that, with a view to give a practical turn to the discussion, Mr. Tice, of Sopley-park, would read a paper, which, at the request of the Board, he had very kindly prepared.

W. TICE, Esq., on being called upon by the chairman, read a valuable paper "On the Interests of the Churches and Sunday-schools intimately related to the maintenance and vigorous extension of a voluntary system of popular education," for which we regret our inability to find room to-day.

On the motion of the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, seconded by Mr. S. MORLEY, Mr. Tice's paper was brought up for discussion, in connexion with a resolution which had been prepared by the Board, which was read to the Conference, and will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. MORLEY drew attention to the fact, that the Board had given much consideration to the subject of self-supporting schools, and they were fully convinced that, if a sound practical instruction was imparted, a large number of the schools might be made entirely self-supporting, while schools for the very poor must, of course, be supported by the free and loving heart of Voluntaryism.

Dr. LEITCHFIELD had long cherished the principles held by the Board; but he had friends who entertained views different from his own, who were deeply concerned for the education of the masses; and he could not allow them to think for themselves without any disturbance of feeling. He was most strongly opposed to the National School Association system, for, in his view, it not only would not teach religion, but stand in direct antagonism with it. It was not at all necessary, in the estimation of that association, that the schoolmaster should be a religious character. It was more likely that men who had no religion would be chosen, lest they should insinuate religious education along with their secular teaching. It was said, indeed, that portions of the time would be allowed for religious instruction, apart from the secular, if the parents wished it; but it was not said how or by whom the knowledge of such a wish was to be obtained. The fact was, religion would never be taught at all; and if it was, he would protest that Government had no right to teach religion to the people at the expense of the State. The first obvious duty depending upon the parent was, to use all the means he might possess for the proper education of his child; whereas a State system took this work out of the parent's hands, and thus impaired the moral energy of the country, and made it strong only in law; which he regarded as a fearful thing. Neither did he at all believe that the system would answer the end proposed—the gathering of the neglected population under the means of instruction. His own experience went to prove that small payments insured a larger attendance than free institutions; which testified that the people had a love of independence, and rejoiced in freedom from pauperism. It was further declared that the poor people would not send their children to school unless they were compelled. Was, then, a system inquisitorial and coercive to operate

in this country? But then the question was put, What will be done with the large mass who are here untaught? The fact that there were people uneducated, only convinced him that the friends of education must be more active than they had already been; but it was no proof at all that the system which had done so much was not quite capable of doing much more, and, in fact, all that was required. The education question was that, perhaps, above all others, on which the people generally required to be stirred up and informed. The papers read at the public meeting, and that which had just been read by Mr. Tice, ought to be printed and circulated, as well as others written in a more popular form, for less thoughtful and cultivated minds. He thought it would be well for the Board to seek for a man—a good preacher, a good speaker, and very zealous in the cause of education—if such a man could be found—who should go round the country distributing suitable papers and pamphlets, and by every means in his power seek to stir up the people to a sense of the importance of this great question. If such a plan was adopted, he felt sure that the Board would be very successful.

Mr. BAINES explained, in reference to a remark made by Dr. Leitchfield, that it would not be in the power of the local committee, under the proposed secular system, to introduce the Scriptures into schools. He referred also to some statements which had been advanced by Mr. Campbell at the public meeting, alluding especially to one fallacy which had been uttered on that occasion—namely, that it was absolutely necessary that society, in its corporate capacity, should undertake the work of education; otherwise there was no prospect whatever for the extension of schools in the country. It did seem to him, that for men to believe this was most notoriously to shut their eyes to the facts, which were as clear as the day. When the census was made in 1824, the number of children in day-schools was 674,000 in England and Wales; and in 1831 the number had increased to 1,272,000; and he fully believed that the number at the present time, and the fact would shortly come out, could not be less than 2,000,000. Was not this sufficient to show that the interference of Government was absolutely unnecessary, especially when the vast numbers of children who attended Sunday-schools were added, and which did not exist at the former period? Look, also, at what the Church schools had done without Government aid for education. From 1836 to 1846 7 their returns showed an increase from 555,000 to 955,000. Such evidence as this was of the most unexceptionable character possible, and ought to be well considered by all, before a single sixpence was granted by Government for the support of schools. To say that nothing, or hardly nothing, had been done for the education of the people, was to talk the most ridiculous nonsense in the world. Not only could the voluntary system do much, but it had done it, and would continue to do even more than it had yet done.

The Rev. H. TOWNLEY maintained that the Voluntary principle had not been fully tried. Let the Queen and the Prince do their part by voluntary subscriptions, followed by Lord John and the other Ministers of the Crown; let the archbishops and the bishops give according to their ability, and depend upon it the cry would be, Restrain yourselves; we have more than enough.

Dr. MORRISON BROWN had a few suggestions to offer. He was thoroughly persuaded that they must come to one of two systems—throw themselves into the arms of the Government entirely, or adopt most heartily the voluntary principle. The attempt to combine the two had entirely failed. The subscriptions to the British and Foreign Schools, which took Government money, were fast dropping off. The voluntary system, then, being adopted, the next consideration was, the best means of working it out in the most effectual manner. His own advice was, that they should not be desirous of too many schools. Have but few, and make them of the very first order, that they might practically witness to the excellency of the system. In the churches he was persuaded there was an abundance of good will and ability, which only required to be brought into action. He referred to the plans adopted by the Roman Catholics, showing that they so arranged matters as to obtain a share of support to their educational system from even the poorest congregations. He would further suggest, that the teachers must be of the very first order if they would be efficient as a denomination. They had bought a college for a training institution; and it appeared to him of very great importance that the teachers sent from that institution should meet in conference, at least once a year, to talk over the general subject, and confer with each other on particular branches of their work. He thought, also, that the time had come in which there should be a little friendly supervision and inspection. There ought to be an inspector who should go from district to district, and stir up the teachers and the people generally. The annual income of the board ought not to be less than £4,000.

Mr. MORLEY: If we had that sum we should be almost omnipotent.

Dr. BROWN believed that such a sum might be raised; and, out of it, he would set apart £1,500 for the purpose of assisting schools in rural districts, and allow £500 for inspection; that would leave £2,000 for general purposes. Suppose the Congregational churches throughout the country amounted to a thousand, could they not raise, on an average, £3 each, some more, some less. Three thousand pounds would thus be raised, and the other thousand could be obtained from other quarters with the greatest possible ease. If some plan of this sort were adopted and prosecuted with vigour, he felt assured that the British schools would fall into the

hands of the Board in a very brief space of time. But, to accomplish this desirable end, some very efficient man must take the matter in hand, as Mr. McDonald did the schemes of the Free Church, and go throughout the country to preach, lecture, and confer with the people, showing parents that the Board had just that sort of education to give which the interests of the nation required. Self-development must be the lesson taught. Give the people the power to educate themselves, and they would not desire a free education.

The Rev. Mr. UNWIN having made some remarks on the question of inspection,

The Rev. Dr. LEITCHFIELD moved the resolution above referred to, which was seconded by the Rev. G. W. CONDER, and carried unanimously. Mr. Conder felt very strongly that the time was come when all the friends to voluntary education must take a step in advance, which he trusted they were then doing—rejoiced very much that such a Conference had been summoned, fully believing that much good would come out of it—and went on in an earnest and clear strain of argument to show the great evils which must necessarily result from a secular system of instruction apart from religious teaching—and contended that compulsion, in its most direct form, would come out of the systems now proposed by the secular educationists, who were quite prepared to adopt such a measure, as he knew from actual conference with some of the chief of them.

Dr. MASSIE said, that in his capacity as Secretary for the Home Mission, he had frequent applications for help from rural schools connected with the mission stations. There were fifty such day-schools; and twenty others would have been in existence at the present time could only a few pounds a year have been given towards their maintenance. The system of small grants to poor schools, suggested by Dr. Brown, would be decidedly popular.

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., M.P., testified, in a few words, his entire approval of the Voluntary system of education, and to the great pleasure with which he had listened to the sentiments and propositions which had been advanced. Those who spoke against the Voluntary system did not understand it. It was simply the liberty to do good. The man who thus understood the principle did not want others to contribute that their own burdens might be lightened, but that they might partake of the same enjoyment. If this principle was but understood and adopted fully, there would be no need for a Government education for the people.

The Rev. W. GLENDENNING thought that it only remained now for them to maintain their principles and give practical effect to them.

The Rev. Joseph Fletcher, the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. Baines, the Rev. G. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Massie, and Henry Childs, Esq., followed on the subject of the resolution; but we regret that space will not allow us to report their remarks and suggestions.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Tice for his paper, for which that gentleman returned his grateful acknowledgments.

The Rev. Mr. RAYNOLDS, of Leeds, proposed a practical resolution, which underwent considerable discussion, in which JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq. (Mayor of Halifax), the Revs. J. B. JOHNSON, JOSIAH VINEY, G. SMITH, Dr. FERGUSON, Dr. MASSIE, Dr. CAMPBELL, and other gentlemen took part; it was ultimately referred to a sub-committee, and ordered to be brought up after dinner.

Mr. CHARLES REED spoke a word on behalf of the Sunday-school teachers of England, who, he believed, were staunch to the principles held by the Board, and that the great mass of them were prepared to support the plans which might be proposed.

Mr. PALMER, a teacher of ten years' standing, believed that if a Conference of teachers, as suggested by Dr. Brown, was held once a-year, very great benefit would flow from it.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., related some facts illustrative of the efficacy of the Voluntary principle in the town and neighbourhood of Halifax.

Mr. HAYDEN questioned the ability of the churches to contribute, on an average, £3 each.

Mr. MORLEY said, that if one-fourth of the congregations sent £3 each, the friends in London would give the rest of the sum of £1,400. If one thousand men could be found to give one guinea each, the Board would be perfectly safe. [At a former stage of the proceedings, Mr. Morley proposed that the Board should endeavour to hold a Conference at Manchester, consisting of the friends of Voluntary education residing in the neighbouring counties, which seemed to meet with very general approval.]

Mr. BAINES testified to the great benefit likely to flow from such a course of action. A similar plan had been adopted in reference to mechanics' institutions, in his own neighbourhood. A beginning was made with thirteen institutions, and they now numbered 117, with 20,000 members.

It was ultimately decided that such a Conference should take place, and that the Board put itself into communication with the friends of education at Manchester, and arrange for its being held at the earliest possible date. It was further intimated, that similar conferences should be held in other important towns and districts, and that the "coming man," to whom reference had been made, should be sought to perambulate the country, and indoctrinate the people with the principles held and advocated by the Board.

The Conference then adjourned for dinner, and, having re-assembled, the Report of the Sub-Committee was brought up by the Rev. George Smith;

and the five resolutions founded upon it proposed by Mr. Reynolds, were then put before the Conference *seriatim*, and carried unanimously. (The resolutions themselves, with the names of the movers, seconders, and supporters, will be found in our advertising columns.) In the course of the discussion of these resolutions, a number of very useful and interesting facts and statements were given by the numerous speakers, which to report would occupy several columns.

A vote of thanks having been given to Charles Robertson, Esq., for the very efficient manner in which he had presided over the Conference, the Rev. JOHN CORBIN closed the proceedings of the day with prayer.

The Conference separated at eight o'clock.

IRELAND.

Continued favourable accounts of the ripening crops, are sadly dashed by very gloomy reports of the revelations that will be made by the census returns, which are now daily expected to appear.

It is confidently stated that these returns will show that the population of Ireland in the year 1850 was about the same as it stood in 1821, just thirty years back—a result scarcely credible, even making full allowance for the recent ravages of famine and pestilence, and the prodigious tide of emigration which has been rolling on for the last four or five years.

According to a return obtained by Mr. Ffrench, M.P., the number of registered electors in Ireland is 160,890. In counties, there are 132,589; in counties of cities or towns, 20,255; and in boroughs, 8,046. The greatest number is in the county of Cork, 13,192.

Mr. Anstey stated in the House of Commons, in a recent debate, that "there had not been an annual assembly of Roman Catholic bishops at Maynooth for many years past—he might almost say ever since the passing of the Emancipation Act—at which some prelate had not endeavoured to obtain from his assembled brethren a vote against the Maynooth grant. Dr. M'Hale had taken that course annually—he (Mr. Anstey) had the fact from his own lips—and a very large minority of the Roman Catholic bishops had invariably voted with him." According to the *Freeman's Journal* the Board of Trustees of the College and the Catholic prelates have adopted a resolution which asserts, in the most explicit terms, that this statement is altogether groundless, "inasmuch as no motion against the Maynooth grant, or any suggestion to that effect, had been made on any occasion, at any meeting of the board at Maynooth, or at any meeting of the Irish Catholic prelates, either before or subsequent to the Emancipation Act." Mr. Anstey, it will be seen from our parliamentary columns, adheres to his representation.

Alfred Winstanley, a young English soldier stationed at Cork, has destroyed himself in a frightful way. He was enamoured of the daughter of a pensioner; the father refused to let them marry unless Winstanley got leave of his commanding officer, which for some reason he was reluctant to ask. To break off the intimacy, the pensioner resolved to send the girl to London. The soldier lost all control over himself, bought half a pint of vitriol, met the girl on her way to the London steamer, and asked "if she would deceive him—if she was about to leave him who was so fond of her?" The sweet-heart and her party moved on; and the soldier, exclaiming that he could not live without her, drank off the vitriol. After great suffering for two or three days, he sank under the effects of the poison. He had served with credit in India, for which he had a medal and a star.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY IN A BURNING RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The entertainment at Derby last week in honour of Mr. Fox, was near being the occasion of a great catastrophe. Mr. Paxton, Mr. Bass, M.P., and Mr. Cochrane, the active superintendent in the building of the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Crampton, the engineer of the Submarine Telegraph Company from Dover to Calais, were on their way thither by train from Euston-square, and, when two miles beyond Wolverhampton, were suddenly startled by hearing shrieks, and seeing flakes of fire drifted across the windows of their compartment. Mr. Crampton opened the door, and, leaping from carriage to carriage by the aid of the footbridge, made his way past that which was in flames, and was approaching the engine, when he was observed by the guard and driver, who, as soon as possible, stopped the train. In the meantime, his companions had a narrow escape, for the flames found their way through the door which he had left open, and set the clothes of the inmates on fire in several places. Beyond some singes and a blister or two, no personal injury was suffered; but, had it not been for Mr. Crampton's presence of mind, very melancholy consequences might have resulted. From some unexplained cause, the luggage on the top of one of the carriages had ignited. Perhaps, when the architect of the Crystal Palace had been reduced to ashes, some measures might have been taken to secure the long-desiderated means of communication between driver and guard.

There is now to be seen in one of the villages between Melton and Stamford, a litter of young foxes, seven in number, in the pigsty of a farm-yard. Such an event is of a very rare occurrence, the fox being proverbial for its selection of the most retired spots, for partition in particular.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Two great speeches—by M. de Broglie in the Revision Committee, and M. Thiers in a debate on Free-trade—are the political events of the week. The committee has resolved to report in favour of total revision, but, by a singular complication of purposes, has named M. de Tocqueville reporter; who would accompany the report with a declaration that it is made in a republican spirit. He was chosen by eight votes against five for the Duc de Broglie; the Republicans voting in the majority—the Monarchists and Imperialists dividing their votes between Broglie and Barrot. M. de Broglie, in his speech, represented himself as a Royalist, but a loyal citizen—not having helped to make the constitution, he yet accepted it. The danger of the present crisis did not arise so much from men as from things:—

They had established a Republic in a country which pushed centralization to the verge of extravagance, and to that Republic they gave an uncontrolled President. Had the object been to create a President with limited powers, he should have been elected in quite a different manner. They had now a man to whose name great prestige is attached, not only on account of his name, but of the romantic circumstances of his own life; and this man they had placed between usurpation and insignificance. Could they feel astonished that he feels indisposed to fall into insignificance—he whom they had raised to a height sufficient to turn any man's head? Well, this President, so placed, would be obliged in 1852 to take up his hat and go into furnished lodgings. Who would they find to be President afterwards? If they had Washingtons, John Adamsses, and Munros to present, they might be sure that the country would not have one of them. It would seek some other extraordinary candidate. He would not speak of the Prince de Joinville, because the Prince would not stand; but between Princes and a Democrat in a smock frock he saw no alternative. A man in a blouse, who would flatter the people with extravagant promises, would become their choice, and would be chosen President of the Republic. . . . They might provoke the country to return an unconstitutional candidate; in which case, without giving himself the airs of a Brutus, he would certainly refuse to validate his election. But what then? Why, their testament would have no more force than had that of the old dying Louis Quatorze; and in the next month of May, the words of Sieyès on the eve of the 18th Brumaire might ring in their ears: "Messieurs, you have found your master." It was for the sake of preventing such a result that he desired to see a regular revision of the constitution. He repeated, that the great agitator, the O'Connell of France, was the Constitution.

M. Thiers's great speech—said to have been some time in preparation, as an offering to his Protectionist constituents—was delivered, on a motion by M. St. Beuve, to alter the duties on articles of food and raw materials. M. St. Beuve's able speech extended over part of two sittings, and turned chiefly on the free-trade experience of England. Monsieur Thiers's speech in reply is in extent a book, and is pervaded by that sort of eloquence in which a Protectionist leader at home excels. The whole of the oration would be read with interest by Englishmen of every class of opinions; but it does not admit of extract.

The Government refused to give any sanction to the motion, and the Assembly were not inclined to hear more speaking. M. St. Beuve replied, and M. Thiers was permitted to make a rejoinder. The motion was rejected by 428 against 199. The minority, however, is not taken to represent the strength of the free-traders. The President and Léon Faucher are known to be favourable, and the criticisms of the press evince the rapid progress of the principle.

ITALY.

The Pope has issued, from "the printing press of the Royal Apostolic Chamber," an appeal to the piety and charity of the Italians, on behalf of a new church of St. Peter, in London. The appeal commences with the assurance, that of all foreign missions that of London is the most hopeful—but the small number of chapels is a great hindrance. "Let it suffice merely to remember that of more than 200,000 Catholics who are now in that immense city, scarcely 30,000 can find a place to attend the holy mass on the days of festival." An obvious reference to Gavazzi, and details of the intended establishment, follow:—

The Italians, there most numerous feel, in an especial manner, the loss they experience from the want of a church where they might freely assemble, and without expense listen to the holy mass, whence they are exposed to the painful alternative either of the entirely neglecting all religious duties, or of frequenting Protestant churches. This danger of losing the holy faith is still more manifest to them, because some of their apostate countrymen, stimulated by Protestant gold, are trying every means to reduce them, and have lately opened a Protestant temple for the Italians, which, to deceive and ensnare the simple, has been called, and bears on its facade, the lying title of "Italian Catholic Church." To remove, therefore, from the Italians the danger of perversion, and to procure for them fitting means to keep themselves steadfast in the faith, and persevering in the observance of Christian duties, the project has been approved by ecclesiastical authority of building a spacious church in the centre of London, in a fine position, in one of the most majestic streets of the city, principally for the use of the Italians, and thence of other foreigners, as well as of the natives. In this way there will be in the capital of the British empire a church Roman, not only in its faith and principle, but also in its rites, in its ceremonies, and in the practices of sound devotion; a church similar in its material construction to the ancient Christian temples; a church which, at the express wish of the Holy Father, will be dedicated to the Prince of the Apostles, St. Peter; a church which will be always

governed by a congregation of Italian secular priests founded at Rome, that the Roman spirit may always influence the same; a church in which no payment will be exacted for admission, but which will be freely open to all, and in which will be found confessors to confess in any language, and preachers to announce the Divine Word in the principal idioms of Europe; a church which will have annexed to it schools for both sexes, as well as a habitation for the clergy and other individuals employed in the service of the church and the schools.

The Archbishop of Florence issues a similar appeal, dwelling with unctious on "the sweet hope that the day is not far distant when the unity of belief will be re-established in that island, which before the fatal schism was termed the Island of the Saints." "Young Italy," in London, is denounced by name; spiritual immunities are promised in return for alms and prayers.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX., at the request of certain English Catholics, has deigned lately to grant an indulgence of one hundred days to whosoever may recite three *Ave Marias* with, after each, the invocation *Auxilium Christianorum, ora pro nobis*, and plenary indulgence for one day, at their own choice, to whosoever shall have recited them for one entire month, provided that, having confessed and communicated, he shall pray particularly for the Catholic Church of England.

Numerous arrests are made in Rome and Florence of suspects, and discoveries by the police, of walking-sticks filled with vitriol, and such infernal machines are frequent. Sig. Evangelisti, one of the cruellest agents of the Papal Government, was stabbed in the streets on the night of the 15th ult., and died in a few hours. The assassin escaped, and there can be little doubt that he avenged one of the families suffering from the gratuitous severity of the Chancellor of the *Sagra Consulta* tribunal. At Florence two young Englishmen of high family—the Aldboroughs—are in custody on a charge of this kind; and the English consul is actively engaged on their behalf. The police of that city have ordered the Marquess Ferd. Bartolommei to reside six months in his country-house at Casennove under the surveillance of the police, or, if he prefers it, to leave Tuscany for the same space of time. The reason stated for this measure is, that he has several times secretly excited disturbances, and that his presence in a populous place is dangerous to public peace.

A letter from Pavia of the 20th, in the *Croce di Savoia*, says, that Count Gyulay, the Austrian military Governor of Lombardy, having appeared in the theatre of that town on the preceding day, nearly all the spectators left the house. The Count, on seeing this, retired. As for the few spectators who had remained behind, they were received with hisses by a crowd in the street, when they came out of the theatre. The Count was highly incensed at this behaviour, and threatened to declare Pavia in a state of siege, if such an affront were repeated. He accordingly returned to the play on the following night; but, whether the company was differently composed or the same, nothing of the kind occurred.

GERMANY.

The only news from Central Europe is that Prussia has forwarded to the Diet at Frankfort a demand in form to the effect that the Prussian non-German territories, incorporated in 1848 into the confederation, be separated as before. This shows no tendency on the part of Prussia to admit Austria's non-German states.

INDIA.

The overland mail brings papers from Madras to the 17th of May. The only news they contain is of a melancholy interest. A terrific typhoon occurred at Ceylon on the 1st of May, and at Madras on the 5th. A series of hurricanes had swept Ceylon and the eastern coast of India, occasioning, as far as yet known, the loss of sixteen vessels; among which were the ship "Columbo" at Ceylon, and the barque "Emily" at Madras, and serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the steamer "Bombay," then six days overdue from Ceylon. The storm extended a considerable distance inland, and put an end to the scarcity of water which prevailed at Madras by filling all the tanks there. The storm did not reach Bombay or the western coasts, but a hurricane, probably one of the same series, dismasted several ships at the Mauritius. The opium clipper "Ariel" has been burnt off Calcutta—the fourth ship belonging to that port destroyed by fire in the last two months. No doubt exists that the fire was the act of an incendiary. The "Falkland," a large iron river steamer, lately launched at Bombay for service on the Indus, and despatched under convoy of the "Berenice," was, owing to her own faulty construction, totally lost sixty miles off Kurrachas; in calm weather, and with only a long swell against her, she broke in two in the middle, and sank in seventeen fathoms water. Her cost is stated to have been nearly £20,000. The cholera had been prevalent in Bombay, apparently communicated by the steam-frigate "Ajdahe" lying in the harbour; for when she left the epidemic also disappeared.

AMERICA.

The royal mail-steamship "Asia" arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening, having made the voyage in eleven days. She had on board upwards of 150 passengers, with the immense sum of nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling in specie on freight.

The steam-ship "North America," announced to sail from New York on the 17th, for Ireland, and whose anticipated arrival had induced such extensive preparations and sanguine hopes in that country, had suddenly been withdrawn, the Galway route not having proved sufficiently attractive.

An unofficial statement had been made in regard to the policy of the Secretary of State on Central

American affairs, to the effect that Mr. Webster proposes a joint protectorate with England and France for the security of the Central American States, for the adjustment of questions at issue between each other, and for free action in respect to any line of communication which it might be for the interest of the commercial world to have constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific. A similar proposition with reference to Hayti was also in contemplation. Mr. Webster had been nominated at Boston for the Presidency.

A riot occurred in Philadelphia, on the 17th, at a German ball, to which some of the disreputable of the town had repaired. The hotel-keeper and his assistants were beaten, and the bar robbed. An armed force was collected, and seventeen of the rioters lodged in gaol.

A terrible fire has again devastated San Francisco. Nearly the whole of the city, the public buildings, every newspaper office, except the *Alta California*, and much shipping, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at 12,000,000 dollars to 16,000,000 dollars. Business was not thought of. The utmost consternation prevailed, thousands having lost their all; and it was feared a number of lives were lost. Later accounts speak of an earthquake having supplimented the devastations of fire.

The latest accounts from Mexico present a highly discouraging view of the political condition of the country. No measure was adopted by Congress previous to its adjournment for the relief of the finances. The proposal to endow the President with extraordinary powers in that department of the government was lost by a large majority. An extra session of Congress was to be called in a few days.

The Canadian legislature was awaiting the result of the negotiation between Sir Henry Bulwer and the United States government, in regard to a reciprocity of trade. If that should prove ineffectual, it was proposed to close the Welland Canal against American vessels bound to any port on the lakes, no obstacle being presented to those which go direct from Lake Erie to the ocean. Mr. Merritt had introduced a set of resolutions, for a petition to the Queen praying that England will impose on the productions of foreign countries the same rates of duties that those countries impose on the productions of British colonies—a proposal, though expressed in general terms, aims only at the United States. It is needless to say these measures receive no support either from the Government or the free-trade party. The bargain and sale of Sir Allan McNab was fully asserted by the opposition journals, and had not met with a denial. Mr. Mackenzie had announced his intention of bringing in a bill for abolishing the Court of Chancery, and conferring equity jurisdiction on the common law court; and another, for breaking up the monopoly of the legal profession, and allowing every man to plead in the courts. Mr. Stanton, the late collector of Toronto, had been cast in damages to the amount of 4,000 dollars for defalcation in the discharge of his duty.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

President Louis Napoleon held a brilliant review on the famous plains of Satory on Saturday morning. The troops reviewed consisted of the garrisons of St. Germain and Versailles, and 12,000 of the National Guard. On account of the heat, the spectacle commenced at seven, and the President returned to Paris as numbers of disappointed sightseers were setting off.

The *Pays* announces that the question of Abd-el-Kader's captivity is on the point of receiving a satisfactory solution.

The *Croce di Savoia* of Turin states that the commercial treaty with England has already caused a reduction in the price of sugar and other colonial productions in Piedmont.

The Duke of Gotha, while staying at the chateau of Kallenberg and taking a bath in the bath-room, remarked that one of the water-pipes was partly stopped up by some substance; he ordered a stick to be run through it to clear it, from the other side. The order was too quickly obeyed. The duke was still looking through the pipe when the attendant unknowingly thrust a stick through it, the end of which struck the duke's eye with such force that he fainted from pain, and was carried to his room in a state of unconsciousness.

GREENWICH ELECTION.—The nomination was on Thursday. Great humour prevailed on the hustings—expressed by the interchange of an inexhaustible pot of beer between the rival candidates and their proposers, as the speaker became thirsty. Alderman Salomans declared that he would "struggle for his seat, and would not do as Rothschild had done. If Rothschild had chosen to risk the penalties, he would now have been sitting for London. He (Mr. Salomans) would risk the penalties [cheers], would take his seat, and he would trust to a jury of his countrymen, if anybody informed against him—voting in his place till that jury decided against him. If they did so, then he would forthwith come back, assemble a meeting of electors, and return to them the trust with which they had on this occasion confided him" [cheers]. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Salomans, but Mr. Wire impugned the decision; at the poll, however, it was confirmed. Before one o'clock, Mr. Wire was hopelessly behind, and the declaration showed the numbers to be respectively 2,165 and 1,278, majority for Salomans 887. Mr. Salomans repeated his pledge to go down to the House, asking only a few days' rest. Mr. Wire was heard with attention, and with cheers from his friends, until he insinuated foul play on the part of the successful candidate; when the victorious party would hear no more.

WEEKLY INCIDENTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The pressure on our columns of Ecclesiastical and Parliamentary intelligence obliges us reluctantly to postpone a description of what we observed at our last visit to the Crystal Palace, the interest of which, far from palling with repetition, is maintained and increased.

On Wednesday, the numbers present were 58,454, and the receipts in shillings, £2,695 18s. On Thursday, visitors, 57,781; receipts, £2,728 10s. On Friday, a half-crown day, the visitors were 29,033, and the receipts, £2,969 6s. On Saturday, when the admission fee was five shillings, the number of visitors fell to 11,501, and the sum taken to £1,590 18s. On Monday, and yesterday the visitors were, respectively, 52,879, and £2,469—52,000, and £2,434.

On several days the heat was most oppressive, almost intolerable—the thermometer rising to 86 in the shade. Even the Orientals in charge of Tunis and Egypt were glad to retire under their tents. On Monday, the windows at either end of the nave were taken out, which let as much of a breeze through as could be induced to enter, and even kept much of the building cooler than the adjacent park. Other ventilating alterations are to be adopted, and no doubt with entire success.

Her Majesty, with the King of the Belgians, and others of the royal family, were among the visitors on Saturday, previous to their departure for Osborne, whence they returned on Monday.

Messrs. Spicer and Clowes, the contractors for the Official Catalogues, are actively engaged in bringing out (under the sanction and at the suggestion of the Royal Commission) a series of hand-books, to serve as guides for visitors, as well as to give a popular description of the articles exhibited, and the processes employed in their manufacture or use. They are to be edited by Mr. Robert Hunt, with the assistance of other eminent professors. Part I. is now before us. It contains an admirable historical and scientific description of the mineral and mining products in the West Transept and outside the building; and also of Class xii. "General hardware, including locks." Messrs. Spicer have also got out French editions of the "Official Catalogue," and of Mr. Hunt's sixpenny "Synopsis." One remark applies to both—that besides their indispensability to natives of France, to learners of that language they are of great use from the infinite number of words and things which they present in immediate juxtaposition.

The character of the entertainment to be given to her Majesty on the 9th has at length been definitely fixed. It will comprise a grand ball, in the Guildhall, and the numerous suite of offices attached to the building will be gorgeously fitted up as retiring, supper, and refreshment rooms. Everything that art and space can afford is being done; and the whole will present a scene of the utmost magnificence. As it has been stated that the civic invitations would not include the names either of the foreign or British jurors of the Great Exhibition, we are glad to find that the hospitalities of the Corporation will not be characterised by any such ungracious limitation. Among the operations going forward is the renovation of Temple-bar; which ancient gate-way is being scraped and drenched by a gang of workmen, before and after the hours of traffic.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner the Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, the contractors, various heads of departments, and other notabilities connected with the Exhibition. The company assembled in the Egyptian hall, where covers were laid for 200. The decorations were of unusual variety and splendour. Banners of all nations hung from the pillars, the tables groined with plate, and all the edibles were moulded into emblems having reference to the great event the feast was intended to commemorate. Lord John Russell was one of the guests, and referred to the Exhibition in language unusually ornate.

LITERARY PRETENSIONS TO THE FRANCHISE.—We are given to understand, on what we deem reasonably good authority, that the measure which Lord John Russell proposes to introduce next year for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise will recognise education and literary standing—apart from all other considerations—as electoral qualifications.—*Athenaeum*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 2, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

A long and interesting debate took place in the House of Commons last night, on a motion by the Marquis of Blandford, for an address to her Majesty praying that the spiritual wants of the people of England and Wales might be better provided for, by extending the parochial system from the resources of the Established Church. The noble marquis divided his facts and arguments under three heads—first, the existence of great and pressing spiritual wants amongst the people; secondly, the means whereby these wants may be supplied; and, thirdly, the willingness of the public to co-operate in what was required for attaining that object. In the first place he maintained, that no fewer than 1,893,000 souls had neither encouragement nor opportunity to enter the house of God, whilst the deficiency of the clergy was alarming. In advocating an increase of the episcopate, which might be effected by making deans' incomes available for new bishoprics, he did not contemplate the necessity of the new bishops being peers of Parliament. The means he proposed under the second head were indicated by the Royal Commissioners—namely, the erection of 600 new churches at the cost of £2,100,000, one-half of which could be raised by private contributions. With reference to the third branch of the subject, that of local aid, upon which Sir R. Peel had laid great stress, his lordship stated that of the £1,246,000 expended in seven years by the Incorporated Society in building churches and chapels, no less than £356,400 had been collected from private individuals. He concluded by strongly urging his proposition upon political and social, as well as moral and religious grounds, Lord Grosvenor appended the motion.

Mr. Hume complained of the vast sums contributed by the State in various forms to the Church, and of the little good that was done with it—denounced the maladministration of ecclesiastical revenues, the scanty pittance afforded to the hard-working clergy and curates, and the continuance of the disgraceful system of pluralities—and moved, as an amendment, the addition of a clause for the production of returns relative to the amount and nature of the property held by the Church.

Sir B. Hall supported the motion, as tending to remedy existing abuses in the Church, but would oppose the grant of any sum of money by Parliament for its object, or the sale of the Lord Chancellor's livings. Quoting from returns which he complained were imperfectly made out and reluctantly yielded, he showed that the net aggregate income of the episcopal sees is £1,344,170, including £686,387 for fines on leases—that six bishops, during seven years, had received £28,267 more than was allotted to the sees—and that there are due to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, from three bishops, £14,225; making together £42,492, which ought to be now applied to the augmentation of small livings. He read other details from the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and mentioned instances in which clergymen, with large incomes, absented themselves from their livings, and Church funds had been misappropriated. He also gave a description of the state of the diocese of St. David's, and of the collegiate church of Brecon, which, he said, was a disgrace to the Establishment. He would take the whole of the episcopal and caputular property, and pay the clergy proper incomes—not less than £200, and not more than £500 or £600. He concluded a long detail of revenues wasted, duties left undone, and churches falling to decay, by insisting on the necessity of taking from the Church the management of its own affairs, and placing them under proper stewardship. Thus, he declared, would the Establishment become a blessing, Dissent less popular, and Romanism less rampant.

Mr. Morris briefly vindicated the Bishop of St. David's from Sir B. Hall's severe strictures.

Mr. A. B. Horn preferred additional services to additional churches, more clergy to subdivided parishes—disliked "curate" bishops, wished to see the episcopate on a level in labours and dignity—and advocated a convocation to settle the faith and practice of the Church.

Sir G. Grey said, before the House agreed to this address it was necessary to consider to what specific measures it was to lead. What could Parliament do beyond what had been done to render the property of the Church adequate to the spiritual necessities of the people? The Ecclesiastical Commission had been appointed with that view, and followed up by Sir Robert Peel's Act. The result had been augmentations represented by a capital sum of £1,400,000. A commission had also been recently appointed to consider a mode of subdividing large parishes, and another to inquire into episcopal and caputular revenues. If the object of the address was to pledge the House to adopt the recommendation of the commissioners to sell the Chancellor's livings, it should be distinctly stated. Agreeing with the spirit and object of the motion, but believing that to adopt it would lead to erroneous views of the feelings of the House, he proposed to move the previous question.

Mr. Sidney Herbert regretted the course taken by the Home Secretary, defended the recommendation of the commissioners, and warmly supported the motion.

Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Goulbourn complained of the course taken by Sir B. Hall, and defended the subjects of his attack at considerable length.

Mr. Horsman maintained the accusations made by the member for Marylebone, and instanced the renewal of the lease of Horfield, in the diocese of Gloucester, as a transaction which would be attempted in no other department of the public service. The time was approaching when we must have a reformed episcopate, or none at all—a reformed Church establishment, or no establishment at all.

Mr. Wigham and Mr. Booker prayed the House to suspend its judgment on parties thus attacked without notice. At the request of the Marquis of Blandford Mr. Hume consented to withdraw his amendment.

Sir G. Grey then said, upon the distinct understanding that the motion did not pledge the House to favour the scheme of selling the Chancellor's livings, he would not press the previous question. The original motion was therefore agreed to.

THE PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL (No. 3)—an amalgamation of two previous bills—in charge of Earl Granville, was considered in committee by the Lords.

THE COUNTY-COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL, was considered in committee at the morning sitting of the Lower House.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES—After the Church Extension debate, Sir De Lacy Evans moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on carriages, of which he proposed to make three classes, subject to duties of £4, £2, and £1 respectively. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not object to some modification of this duty, but could not make a further sacrifice of revenue this year. The motion was withdrawn.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—Mr. Hume moved an address praying her Majesty to direct that the prostrate granite obelisk at Alexandria, presented by the late Mehmet Ali to the British nation, be brought to England. The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected, and read an opinion of Sir G. Wilkinson, that it was unworthy the expense of removal. After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.

ANOTHER MILITARY OUTRAGE.—On Monday night Liverpool was disturbed by a serious affray between the police and the soldiers of the 91st regiment. The latter seem to have attacked the former, on account of a punishment inflicted on some of their comrades at the instigation of the police. Several constables were wounded severely, and a number of soldiers are in custody.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, June 3, 1851. We are this week in possession of a further good supply of Foreign Oats, but not much of other Grain or Flour.

With very fine weather for the growing crops, our Trade is heavy, prices as on Monday.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. P., Devonport. To his first question we reply "Yes." It has always been customary to admit visitors to the Peace Congress, and we dare say he can obtain a ticket of admission by application between now and the 23rd inst., at the office of the committee, New Broad-street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851.

SUMMARY.

"WHAT shall be done with the Crystal Palace?" has risen, within the last week, from an occasional thought into the question of the day. The Exhibition, it is clear, must come to a close—if not on the 1st of November, as is the original and present intention, within no long time; its permanence, whether as a show or an educational institution, is the least feasible of the schemes promulgated. But the Exhibition building—who that has seen it can bear the thought of its destruction? Yet the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on whose domain it stands, hold a bond from the Royal Commission of the Exhibition, for its removal within six months from the day we have named; and, unless otherwise authorized by Parliament, must enforce the contract. Parliament will have risen in a few weeks, and the matter must therefore be pressed at once. Lord John Russell has intimated that the wish of the public, from one of whose pleasure-grounds the building filches twenty acres, will alone be consulted; and no doubt the inhabitants of the metropolis will promptly express their unanimous will that it should remain—to borrow a phrase from the printing-office, they will write "stat" across the brilliant page. Mr. Paxton has come to the rescue of his splendid creation, by unfolding, in a pamphlet, his project for its future uses. He proposes to constitute it a covered garden and forum of the arts—removing the side boarding in summer, and substituting glass in winter—perfecting its ventilation, and surmounting the corners with towers. To flowers, fountains, and statues, he would add a collection of living birds (the *Times* suggests, also, the stuffed specimens now in the British Museum)—and the cost of maintenance he estimates at £4,000 per annum. We are glad to observe, that in all discussions of the matter, it is assumed as settled that the Crystal Palace must continue a self-supporting institution.

Parliament is getting through business with the unthrifty haste of a man who, having dawdled away the forenoon, overtakes himself in the hot post-meridian hours. Even the Peers have become as busy as is consonant with the dignity of a body that has no vulgar hustling accounts to render. They have listened to a recital of the Jotee Persaud case from the Earl of Ellenborough, and a counter version of that intricate story from Lord Broughton (under which sonorous title some readers may recognise the J. C. Hobhouse of Covent-garden elections, and later of Cannon-row)—as the affair was adjourned till the arrival of the mail with more papers, their lordships may be sitting in their heavy gilt chambers, while we write, listening to a tale, though oriental, less charming than an Arabian Night. The Lord Chancellor has instructed them in the object and provisions of a charitable trusts reform bill, the merits of which we must take on his learned lordship's credit till we have a better opportunity of forming a judgment. On Monday night Lord Stanley would have developed a subject well worthy of his high powers—the wrongs of the Cape colonists—but for the pre-occupied leisure of the life to which he owes his own.

The Commons debated yesterday se'nnight the Church Building Amendment Act—the provisions of which appear sufficiently offensive to liberal Churchmen to relieve Dissenters of the special duty of watching it. Mr. Mowatt's Metropolitan Water Supply Bill, unjustly refusing it an equal chance with the Government rival before a select committee. The Smithfield Removal Bill, read a second time, and the privileges enjoyed by Manchester in respect to inland bonding—and the claims to

relief of the depositors in recent failed or faulty savings-banks. The former of the two last subjects has little interest beyond the district to which it relates—the latter has a claim upon the attention of the humane and patriotic. Objecting, as we do, to the principle that the community should bear harmless its weak or mistaken members, we cannot allow that a publicly sanctioned belief should inflict distress upon the thousands who proved by experience its delusiveness. There can be no doubt that the working classes of this country have been accustomed to deposit their hard earned and sorely saved pittance in these institutions, in the faith that public credit was pledged to their security. The belief could hardly have grown up without encouragement, unintentional, perhaps, from the few who knew better. Justice and humanity demand, we think, that the nation should aid in repairing the havoc of the "disillusion." Mr. H. Herbert's motion, however, recommending a grant of £100,000, which would cover about half the losses, was negatived by 63 against 56.

On Wednesday, the second reading of his Scotch Universities Bill was moved by Mr. Cowan. Its object is the abolition of professorial tests, purely political in their origin, but now perverted to a one-sided religious use. It was opposed by only one speaker, and lost by only one vote. On Thursday, the House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Roebuck took the opportunity of once more mooted the claims to compensation of certain merchants for losses incurred in the Copenhagen expedition of 1807—claims repeatedly affirmed, but this time set aside by 126 to 49, on Sir Charles Wood's assurance that the affair was according to "the custom of civilized nations"—though much resembling the plunderings of barbarian inter-tribal war. Our report of the subsequent discussion in committee will repay perusal. Messrs. Hume and Williams discharged faithfully their functions as Tribunes of the People's Purse, finding something to object to or inquire about at every item, and dividing the House on the most objectionable—viz., the grant of £2,230 for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which only the effrontery to which a State Church accustoms public men would dare to fasten on the national funds; and the royal prizes for the race-courses of the three kingdoms—the latter provoking a scene not surpassed by chapter i. of the "Pickwick Papers."

Friday evening was given to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and as we have devoted one more article to that persistent plague, we are spared the unpleasant necessity of saying a word about it here. It was a good sequel to the night's work, however, to carry Mr. Stuart's motion for adding two lay—but not unlearned—members to the commission of inquiry into Chancery abuses.

On Monday "the faithful Commons"—it is in connexion with supply they are thus soothingly addressed by Majesty—again went into committee of Ways and Means. Mr. T. Baring made another attempt to lessen the public risk of being poisoned by chicory, and others far worse, indeed unmentionable, admixtures with the fragrant berry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reiterated "caveat emptor"—as he always does when it is proposed to put him to any trouble in caring for others—and a muster of chicory growers were ready with their votes. The remainder of the evening was occupied by a speech from Mr. Disraeli—not presuming to characterise so splendid a performance in a few lines, we point to an article further on, and indicate 244 to 133, as the figures with which the House responded to his tropes.

Our space is well nigh run out—the topics yet remaining on our list we must, therefore, huddle into a paragraph or two. The Exeter Synod is described and commented on at sufficient length in our Ecclesiastical columns. The public meeting and conference convened by the Congregational Board of Education, will not fail to attract the attention of our readers. They will see, in the conference especially, indications that if the cause of voluntary and religious education is to be ridden down, it will not be without a manful struggle. There was a tone of deep conviction, and yet of candour towards opponents, both in the speeches and deliberations, which are of even greater promise than the practical and vigorous plan of action resolved upon.

From the Bath and Greenwich elections, it is, perhaps, unsafe to draw any general conclusion, so exceptional are the motives that influence constituencies; but we can hardly be wrong in surmising that the preference of Alderman Saloman to Alderman Wire, is either an expression of distrust of Lord John Russell's earnestness in Jewish emancipation, or a wish to aid him in overcoming the stubbornness of hereditary Christian legislation. A public meeting, it will be observed, has been held to assist Mr. Ernest Jones in obtaining a parliamentary inquiry into the extra-judicial severities with which he was visited during his imprisonment. The sentence passed upon him was surely sufficient for the vindication of the law—such aggravations of his penalty as capricious subjection to degrading tasks, seclusion from friends, and confinement in dungeons fraught

with life-long disease, whether inflicted by a jailer or a bench of justices, is tyranny such as a Government that respects itself and would do right, should not attempt to cover from exposure or spare in retribution.

An issue from the French Revision Committee hostile to the President's designs, except upon the condition of restoring universal suffrage—a politico-economical debate, which shows how far France has been retarded in her commercial development by the military spirit; she and England having emerged together from a mutually destructive war, but she, unlike England, continuing to burnish her weapons, and twice or thrice employing them in her own streets—assassinations and infernal machines in Rome and Florence, with appeals to the faithful to aid in recovering England to the bosom of a Church that thus nestles serpents—are the self-illustrating items of foreign intelligence.

THE VIVIFIED SCARECROW.

GOOD reader, are you "gifted?" We beg pardon, and recall the word; it is a barbarism which has no excuse in its favour, either of convenience or of elegance, and is as worthy of condemnation, as "Are you dinnered?" Well then, good reader, are you endowed with powers of fancy? If so, try and picture to yourself the consternation of an artist, who, having chiselled in stone a dragon as grotesque and horrible in form as his imagination could conceive, should, unexpectedly, see it quicken into life, and approach to make of him its first meal. Or, still more to the purpose, just suppose one of those Guy Fawkeses which boys delight, on the fifth of November, and in commemoration of "gunpowder treason and plot," to stuff out into unwieldy proportions, to dress with the most ill-assorted garments, and to make hideous with a frightful mask, suddenly jumping off its chair into the ring of urchins who surround it, and joining with them in the chorus by which they call to the recollection of liege subjects the deliverance of King James and his Parliament from an inglorious fate! Fancy this, and you will have some idea of the feelings with which Her Majesty's Government witnessed their beloved sham, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, transformed into a reality.

In November last, Lord John Russell, without consulting his colleagues, and in a moment of singular imprudence, committed himself and his administration to the then rising agitation against the appointment of an Anglo-Roman hierarchy by the Pope. Withdrawal became impossible, for his letter to the Bishop of Durham kindled passions, and awakened expectations, which the merest prudence obliged him to seem, at least, to satisfy. A short time must have sufficed to convince him of the blunder he had perpetrated, and hence, probably, his effort to extricate himself with as little loss as possible. Early in February he delivered a powerful speech, and concluded it by introducing an insignificant bill. Even this, however, upon examination, was found to be instinct with a spirit of persecution, and, accordingly, its teeth were drawn and its claws pared. Such a nullity, as might have been anticipated, Parliament evinced strong disinclinations to pass; and Lord John, anxious to conciliate his foes without altogether betraying his friends, so modified his measure as to make it look more formidable, and at the same time remain a dead letter on the statute-book. For nearly five months, he had been engaged in dragging it through committee, and last week we told our readers that he had at length succeeded, and that the most egregious sham of modern times might be regarded as virtually the law of the land. We were too hasty. The thing is a sham no longer. Sir F. Theisger has succeeded in vivifying it, and the once lifeless scarecrow is now a living ogre.

On Friday night, a report of the bill, as it came out of committee, was brought up, and Mr. Keogh moved an amendment or two of minor importance, intended to prevent the possibility of the bill becoming mischievous. To one of these the honourable gentleman had been led to understand, by the recognised Parliamentary organ of the Government, that Ministers would consent. This arrangement, however, made with Mr. Keogh by the Secretary to the Treasury, Lord John Russell, at the last moment, and after the conditions imposed upon Mr. Keogh had been honourably fulfilled, refused to abide by. Some unpleasant altercation ensued, and when Sir F. Theisger got up to propose the three amendments of which he had given due notice, the Irish members, and many of the English opponents of the measure, left the House in a body. Lord John could not but anticipate his doom. He tried to make light of it—but reflection will not tend to reconcile him to it. The honourable and learned member for Abingdon triumphed, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill is converted into an instrument of vexation and persecution.

Sir F. Theisger's first amendment affects the preamble. Ministers had referred to the Pope's rescript of the 29th of September as the special

occasion of the bill. Sir F. Theiger substitutes for it *all* the briefs by which the Pope constitutes bishops within the United Kingdom—thereby aiming a most deadly blow at the Romish Church of Ireland. His second amendment subjects to a penalty of a hundred pounds any persons *procuring or publishing briefs* from Rome, for the purpose of constituting such bishoprics. And his third authorizes *any individual*, as well as the Attorney-General, to seek the recovery of the penalties thus imposed. Under the measure as now constituted, the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland will necessarily be dismantled. The rights which it has enjoyed for upwards of three centuries are effectually overturned. Law, which once petted the Irish priesthood, and stretched forth a helping hand to the hierarchy, now turns upon the latter with savage intolerance, and thereby grieves and insults the former. The law must remain inoperative in Ireland, or it will provoke discontent little short of rebellion. What Ministers will do we cannot pretend to foresee. Their worst fears are realized—their idle words are armed with power. They meant only that the law should bark; they now discover that it will be able to bite. What they have deprecated all along is come to pass. Their empty threats are to be followed by heavy blows. There appears to us to be but one door of escape. By exempting Ireland from the operation of the bill they will at least limit its mischief by the scope of the evil they undertook to assail. Suffer it to pass as it now is they cannot—cannot, at least, without forfeiting all title to consistency of character and honesty of purpose.

Some of our Dissenting friends, we believe, petitioned the House of Commons for a *more stringent* measure than that proposed by the Government. Sir F. Theiger has heard them, and responded to their wishes. We hope they will be duly thankful. They have now got, or seem likely to get, a sharp weapon wherewith to hack and hew the Roman Catholic Church in these realms. Will they use it? Do they expect by its means to render truth more lovely, or more effectually to detach error from the sympathies of the misguided? Some people are most severely punished when their prayers are heard. Whether such will be the case with our Nonconformist advocates of intolerance, events will show. If ever we felt satisfaction in review of our own course, we do so now. We are not called upon to choose between an empty pretence or a mischievous reality. Let those who are make the best they can of their alternative. They went out of their way to seek their position, and now that it is found they have no cause for complaint. They built up the wall against which they are in danger of running their own heads.

PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE WITH A NATION'S PURSE.

MR. DISRAELI is a brilliant speaker, but a very indifferent leader. As the captain of a guerilla band, no man did more execution in Parliamentary warfare than he—as the commander-in-chief of an opposition, none is less to be trusted, none has committed such grave mistakes. His imagination is fertile, his inventive faculty quick and exhaustless, and his courage unquestionable—but his judgment is bad. He is the man for the nonce: for there is scarcely any conceivable difficulty in which a political party can be involved, where something may not be learned from his suggestions. But he seems to have no power of generalization, no foresight, no abstinence, no settled plan of policy. In playing chess he would sacrifice his queen to take a pawn. In war he would lose a campaign to achieve a petty victory. In the senate he seems utterly incapable of that self-restraint which can forego a present advantage with a view to ultimate power. He marches and countermarches his troops most fitfully. Now he advances in hot haste to defeat a government, and, having achieved a triumph which yields him no fruits, he hastily retreats to defraud an excited and expectant people. Hence it is morally certain that he will never succeed, like his great antagonist, Sir Robert Peel, in gathering about him a force upon which to rely in all emergencies, and which he may lead on through varying successes and defeats to the highest political position which a British statesman can occupy.

An illustration of these remarks may be found in Mr. Disraeli's recent movements in regard to our national finances. It will be remembered, that when Mr. Hume moved the limitation of the Income-tax Bill to a single year, with a view to the appointment of a select committee to inquire how far the assessment of that tax might be made more equitable, he received the powerful assistance of the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, who was careful to treat the question on its own merits, and who most zealously disclaimed any and every party motive for the course which he then took. In other financial speeches of his, he has solemnly declared that he accepts our Free-trade policy for the remainder of the present Parliament—that it is no purpose of his to disturb it—and that, inasmuch as the Chancellor of the Exchequer

had raised popular expectations, by declaring his intention of commuting the window-tax for an inhabited-house duty, he would venture upon no proposals calculated to inflict disappointment upon the people. After having thus ostentatiously paraded his acquiescence in the Chancellor's promised boon to householders,—after helping Mr. Hume to limit the income-tax to one year, not for the purpose of diminishing its proceeds, but for that of reconciling its incidence, if possible, with the demands of equity—and after voting with Mr. Bass for repealing half the excise duty on malt, it is, to say the least, bad policy in him to come forward, as he did on Monday night, and obtrude upon the House objections to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bill for imposing a tax on inhabited houses, which objections, if they ever had any force, he himself had disposed of by his previous speeches and conduct.

He now assumes that the renewal of the income-tax, upon which Sir Charles Wood bases his financial calculations, is placed by the vote of the House of Commons for a searching investigation into its mode of assessment, in a position of extreme uncertainty. He takes for granted that the Select Committee will find it impossible to improve the machinery of that act, and that the inherent demerits of the tax, being irremediable, will lead to its abandonment. He condemns the limited range which the Chancellor of the Exchequer prescribes for the action of direct taxation, and he intimates his desire to see a house-tax, which shall include all classes or none at all. In other words, he evidently contemplates, by a series of stratagems, not always consistent one with another, the eventual substitution of an import duty on corn, for the present tax on property and income.

That some such purpose as this lurks behind his professions, the public will gather from his own declarations and votes. He says he is fearful of leaving the finances of the country upon an insecure basis, and for this reason he objects to the remission of the window-tax until the recommendations of the Select Committee in regard to the income-tax have been agreed to and made known. He will be asked in reply, by shrewd observers—who, to quick perception, add a retentive memory—why, if such are his fears, he voted for a surrender of half the malt-tax. He declared, when Mr. Hume's motion was under debate, that his sole object was, if we must have the income-tax, to ascertain, by inquiry, the best practicable mode of getting it. Having gained his point, he quickly turns round upon the Ministry, and asks them, how, with so large a proportion of the revenue upon a short and uncertain tenure, they can venture the experiment of commuting the window-tax for an inhabited-house duty. His own plan of finance, elaborately drawn up and explained at an earlier period of the session, involved the very concession which he now repudiates. How is this? Does he think to recommend himself to the chief financial office in the Government by changes as sudden, as capricious, as inconsistent one with another, as any for which he has chastised Sir Charles Wood? Or does he suppose that he is paving the way to his future elevation and triumph, by snatching from the people a boon which he had helped to give them, and by facilitating a return to a commercial policy which they have most unqualifiedly condemned? Happily for himself, as well as for the country, he sustained a defeat, though by but a narrow majority. Had he obtained a triumph he would have made himself the most unpopular man of the day.

We know not that we should have thought it worth while to dwell upon Mr. Disraeli's delinquencies, but with the view of directing attention to the attempt now making by the Protectionist party to gain their darling object by means of financial difficulties. It seems pretty clear that they will seize every opportunity within reach of transferring fiscal burdens from the shoulders of property, and especially property in land, to those of industry. If this can be done without making the perilous experiment of once more taxing the people's bread, their purpose will be suited, and the danger of raising a storm of popular passion will be avoided. All Mr. Disraeli's financial plans have kept this object in view. But failing of this there is another way by which to gain their selfish end—viz., by steadily refusing all retrenchment, and cutting off, one by one, as occasion serves, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's most fruitful sources of public income. They know that a surrender of the property-tax would, taken *per se*, commend itself to the popular wishes. They know that the abandonment of it would speedily bring a deficit in the Exchequer, and they hope that, on the plea of necessity and honesty, the nation, reduced to this dilemma, would consent, however reluctantly, to a reimposition of an import duty on corn. Nor do we see how they can eventually be defeated, but by a large and liberal reform of our representative system. The landlords are so overwhelmingly strong in Parliament as to render it morally certain that they will gradually fitch back the advantages which, by the repeal of the corn-

laws, were wrested from their grasp. What they lost in the gross they will strive to recover in detail; and the financial policy which aims to ease the springs of industry, and to make the rich contribute according to their means, will always meet their strenuous opposition. Openly, or fraudulently, they will thwart the interests of the people, until the people are strong enough, in their own house, to take care of themselves.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

It is by the knowledge of such facts as are presented to our readers in a letter which appears in another part of our paper from a zealous advocate of peace principles at Koenigsberg, that we are enabled to measure the extent of the retrogressive policy of the leading continental states. Those governments which are the most military in their reliance, are the most incurably despotic; and the picture which is presented of the odious and inquisitorial tyranny of the Prussian Government in the letter referred to, proves how little that country has gained by the violent revolutionary upheaving of 1848-9. Who would then have thought, amidst the pride and enthusiasm created throughout Germany by the inauguration of her National Assembly, that in two short years representative institutions would be reduced to a mockery throughout her states; that the most detestable system of surveillance over the thoughts and actions of men would everywhere obtain; and that the man who seemed on the point of putting himself at the head of the democracy of Germany should be found descending to the proscription of a provincial Peace Society. Such melancholy evidences of backward changes might almost make us despair of the ultimate triumph of just and peaceful principles. Can it be that countries thus thrown back from the very atmosphere of freedom into the dungeon of despotism, can hope to make progress in civilization, intelligence, and liberty? It can.

We have seen what the Prussian Government, backed by brute force, and surrounded by its myrmidons of police, can do, but we cannot see what the people are doing. Yet we know they are not standing still—the proof of which is to be found in this very persecution of peace principles and their advocates. Would the Prussian Government think it worth while to make war upon Peace Societies if it were not apprehensive of the influence these organizations are exerting upon the people? Almost every post brings us fresh evidence of the increasing gulph which exists between German princes and their subjects. The former are labouring hard to erect the mausoleum which is to entomb them. It may be that the next revolution will be as violent as any preceding it, but the gradual advance of the people in intelligence and self-control, indicated by not a few significant events during the last two years, and not the least by the favourable reception with which the principles and advocates of peace have been received, indicates that the period is not far distant when they will be able to disarm their oppressors without recourse to brute force, and work out for themselves their own emancipation.

Meanwhile it is for us to give our down-trodden and persecuted brethren on the Continent all the sympathy and encouragement in our power. It seems monstrous that at a time when the very brother of the Prussian sovereign has been amongst us to take part in the inauguration of the Palace of Peace and the symbol of human brotherhood, the inoffensive advocates of this glorious principle should be persecuted and proscribed throughout the fatherland; and not even allowed to worship God according to their conscience. Perhaps the best means of helping German friends is by lending all our influence, moral and pecuniary, to such agencies as the Peace Congress. It is the military system, the agency of brute force, which rivets their fetters, and prevents their asserting their manhood. That only can be reached by public opinion. When nations are actuated by right principles, bad systems will fall. You may change forms of government, as in France, and yet fail to secure popular freedom. Not less shocking to our moral sense is the imprisonment of the son of Victor Hugo, for advocating the re-abolition of the punishment of death in republican France, than the proscription of the advocates of peace in monarchical Prussia. Educate nations in the principles of justice and brotherhood, and such atrocities will vanish from their annals.

PETITION FOR KOSSUTH.—A correspondent recommends that if the earnestness of our Foreign Office on behalf of the Hungarian captives be distrusted, memorials from the British people might be sent, with good effect, direct to the Turkish Government.

THE CASE OF MR. ERNEST JONES.—A crowded meeting was held at the National-hall, High Holborn, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Wakley in the chair, to demand a Parliamentary inquiry into the treatment of Mr. Ernest Jones while in prison. Mr. Jones addressed the meeting, in an animated speech, which was received with much enthusiasm.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Affirmation, for the substitution of for oath, 1.
 Attorney's Certificate, for the repeal of duties on, 1.
 Church-rates, for the abolition of, 1.
 County Constabulary, for the improvement and extension of, 3.
 Church Building Acts Amendment Bill, against, 1.
 Coffee, for preventing adulteration of, 1.
 Disarmament, for a general, 1.
 Education (Ireland), against present system, 4.
 Hungarian Patriots, for the liberation of, 2.
 Metropolitan Water Bill, against, 3.
 —, in favour of, 1.
 Metropolitan Water Supply Bill (Representative), 1.
 New Forest Deer Removal Bill, against, 4.
 Newspapers, for abolition of burdens on, 1.
 Ocean Penny Post, for establishment of, 4.
 Oath of Abjuration (Jews Bill), against, 4.
 —, in favour of, 1.
 Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 117.
 Patents, for amendment of law of, 2.
 Public House (Scotland), in favour of, 8.
 —, against, 29.
 Universities (Scotland) Bill, 6.
 Regium Donum, against the grant, 6.
 Proprietary Chapels, for altering law of licensing, 1.
 Universal Suffrage, for adoption of, 1.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Burgesses and Freeman's Parliamentary Franchise Bill.
 Marriages (India) Bill.
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill.
 Registration of Assurances Bill.
 School Sites Act Amendment Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Burgesses and Freeman's Parliamentary Franchise Bill.
 Ecclesiastical Property Valuation (Ireland) Bill.
 Chief Justices Salary.
 Loan Society Bill.
 Stock-in-Trade Bill.
 Highway-rates Bill.
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill.
 Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Gunpowder Stores (Liverpool) Exemption Repeal Bill.
 General Board of Health Bill.

DEBATES.

INLAND BONDING.

It was intimated in the Postscript to our last, that a discussion of some interest had taken place late the previous night, on a motion by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, relative to Inland Bonding. His object was the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working of the system of warehousing foreign goods in bond at Manchester, and to report whether Manchester shall be placed on an equal footing with all bonded towns in the United Kingdom. He explained that from the commercial importance of Manchester and the district of which it is the centre, the Government of which Mr. Goulburn was Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to grant it the privilege theretofore enjoyed only by ports, or towns which had once been ports, of bonding imported articles duty free. Mr. Gibson contended that the privilege had been beneficial to commerce generally—to importers, dealers in, and consumers of goods liable to duty. But it was apprehended that the Government was about to put an end to a system which worked so well, and that the reason which actuated such an intention was the desire of saving the paltry sum of £2,700 a year to the country. He argued the case at considerable length, earnestly impressing upon the House that all that Manchester asked for was an inquiry.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER complimented Mr. Gibson on the ingenuity of his speech, from which, however, he said, the House could form no idea of the real facts of the case. When, in 1843, Manchester, through its Town Council, applied to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer for the privilege of bonding, the assent of Government was given on condition that the expenses occasioned by the grant of such privilege should be borne by the town demanding it, and an act of Parliament was passed in which this understanding was embodied. Circumstances, among which was the removal of the cotton duty, making the Manchester traders discover that the bonding privilege had become less valuable than before, they applied to him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to abolish the condition, and to make the public pay for the benefit to the people of Manchester. This he refused, but advised them to reconsider the rates which they had imposed on bonded goods, and which were absurdly low. But they preferred to throw over the whole arrangement, and to this he had no objection, except that the act of Parliament stood in the way, and to repeal this they had last year introduced a bill which, being by no means what he had expected, he had been obliged to oppose. But this was not all. They had asked an inquiry, and an officer of the customs had been sent down to conduct one. Before him the interested parties laid whatever evidence they pleased, and that evidence he had no objection to print. He went into it, arguing that the parties' own case showed no reason for imposing upon the country the charge they desired to lay on for their own benefit, and he said that he should oppose any further investigation as needless. Manchester, or any town which thought the bonding privilege worth having, might have it on the terms of paying for it.

Mr. CARDWELL, on behalf of Mr. Goulbourn, absent from indisposition, confirmed Sir Charles Wood's representation of the original contract; and Mr. HUME gave it as his opinion that by that Manchester must abide. Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion, recommending the Manchester men to impose a small additional rate on goods that benefited by the privilege. Lord GALWAY also opposed the inquiry, expressing surprise that Lancashire manufacturers should, of all men, wish to burden the nation to the smallest amount for their own benefit.

On the other side, Mr. BRIGHT urged that Manchester was entitled to be heard before an impartial committee, and that the House should not judge from the representation of the Minister, who had treated the case with something like levity. Mr. TATTON BORTON, Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. HEYWOOD, Mr. KERSHAW, and Mr. SPOONER (thinking the case was being argued on too narrow a basis), urged an inquiry. Mr. GIBSON replied, and divided the House; on which the motion was negatived by 65 to 50.

LOSSES BY SAVINGS-BANK FAILURES.

Still later on Tuesday evening, Mr. H. HERBERT moved a resolution to the effect that the House would, on a future day, resolve itself into committee for an address to her Majesty, praying similar relief to the depositors in the Rochdale, Scarborough, Tralee, and Killarney savings banks, as had been extended to those in the Cuffe-street bank, Dublin. He urged, at considerable length, the cruel hardship which the unfortunate persons whose cause he pleaded, and who were all from the humbler classes—women and children being among them—had sustained by the failure of the banks in question; and, while admitting that they had no legal right to redress, he contended that their moral right was very strong, inasmuch as they deposited their savings in the belief that Government was responsible for their safety. He added a condemnation of the system which had been adopted by governments in "tampering" with savings banks, and adduced an opinion of the late Sir Robert Peel upon the subject. Stating that the sum of £100,000, for which he asked, would pay but about ten shillings in the pound, he concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Government to relieve the enormous amount of piteous as well as dangerous distress which had been caused by the defalcations in question.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded, and Mr. MORRIS briefly supported the proposition.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he felt it his painful duty to resist the motion. He did not think a sufficient case had been made out for reimbursing losses which had been occasioned by no fault of Government. A committee had investigated the subject and had decided that there were circumstances in the Cuffe-street case which did not apply to the cases of the other banks. If relief were to be given in these cases it could not stop there—other depositors had suffered and would complain. What the proposition came to was, that the Government was to indemnify all the depositors in the kingdom who might at any time suffer from any defalcation. He was prepared to accede to no such thing. He denied that any loss whatever had fallen or could fall upon any depositors by reason of what was called tampering with their money on the part of Government. Admitting the importance of the question, he referred to the bill which he had introduced for the superintendence of these institutions as a proof of the feeling he entertained on the subject. He defended the principle on which that bill had been founded, and intimated that he hoped ultimately to be able to frame a still more perfect bill with the same object. Mr. RAYNOLDS supported the motion, regretting that Mr. Herbert had not demanded the whole amount due to the depositors, instead of asking only ten shillings in the pound. Mr. BRIGHT objected to the making Government generally liable for defalcations, but thought that the sufferers in question had a certain claim to relief, and that the country would be quite disposed to accord it. Mr. HUME believed that every depositor had parted with his money under the idea that Government was responsible for it; and that they ought not to suffer for the very natural error. Mr. HENLEY felt great grief at these losses, but could not consent to repair them out of the public money. Mr. SLANEY thought there was a moral obligation to pay this money, but recommended Mr. Herbert not to divide. Col. THOMPSON thought the claim very nearly amounted to a legal one. Mr. JOHN ABEL SMITH, as Chairman of the select committee, did not think the impression of Government security was so general as to justify the step proposed by Mr. Herbert. On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 7—63 to 66.

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

On Wednesday, the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill was moved by Mr. COWAN, who precluded his speech with the information, for the sake of English members, that there was scarcely any similarity between the constitutions of the Scotch and English universities, particularly with reference to their relation to the Established Churches of the respective countries. The students in Scotland were not required to reside within the walls of the colleges; neither were they required to subscribe any religious tests, either at the commencement of their studies, or when they were about to receive honours or degrees. A royal commission reported in 1830—

There are few national institutions of long standing which have been more powerfully modified by the circumstances of the country than the universities in Scotland; and they have, undoubtedly, been gradually adapted, in an eminent degree, to the particular demands upon them, arising from the circumstances of the people for whose benefit they were designed. These universities are not now of an ecclesiastical character, or, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, ecclesiastical bodies. They are connected, it is true, with the Established Church of Scotland, the standards of which the professors must acknowledge. Like other seminaries of education, they may be subject to the inspection of the Church on account of any religious opinions which may be taught in them. The professors of divinity, whose instructions are intended for the members of the Established Church, are, in their character of professors, members of the presbytery of the bounds, and each university returns a representative to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. But, in other respects, the universities of Scotland are not ecclesiastical institutions, not being more connected with the Church than with any other profession. They are intended for the general education of the country; and, in truth,

possess scarcely any ecclesiastical feature, except that they have a certain number of professors for the purpose of teaching theology, in the same manner as other sciences are taught. Neither constitutions, endowments, nor provisions for public instruction, are founded on the principle that the universities are appendages of the Church.

But there were certain political tests which it was his object to repeal by the bill now upon the table. In the seventeenth century, as they all knew, there was a long and fierce religious contest carried on in both divisions of this island between the Kings and Parliaments of that age—between the Divine right of kings on the one hand, and the civil and religious liberties of the people on the other. When the Episcopalians had the ascendancy in Scotland, as at the time of the Restoration, they passed an act excluding all persons from the chairs of the universities of that country except those who were connected with the Episcopal Church. But with the Revolution things changed; and in 1690 a test was imposed by the Scottish Parliament upon all the professors in the universities, for the express purpose of excluding all who were unfavourable to the then existing Government, as well as all Prelatists and Papists. One of the clauses of the formula which professors were obliged to sign on being appointed to the office was as follows:—

And I promise that I shall follow no divisive course from the present establishment in this Church, renouncing all doctrines, tenets, and opinions whatsoever, contrary to, or inconsistent with, the said doctrine, worship, discipline, or government of this Church.

In the same year, another act was passed by the Scotch Parliament for the purpose of depriving individuals of the Church patronage which they had long possessed, and vesting it in the hands of the heritors and kirk session of the several parishes, subject to the judgment of the presbytery of the bounds and the acceptance of the people of each parish, the patrons who were so dispossessed being paid a suitable sum as an equivalent for the patronage they surrendered. It was well known that before the commissioners for Scotland would consent to the Treaty of Union they expressly stipulated that the doctrine and discipline of the Church as then established should remain fixed and unalterable. A petition had that day been presented, which spoke of the abolition of university tests now proposed as a violation of the Treaty of Union; but could there be a more infamous violation of that Treaty than that which was committed in 1711, when the British Parliament restored the Church patronage to the old patrons without asking them to refund one halfpenny of the sums received in 1690? [hear, hear.] And not only was that measure a direct violation of the Treaty of Union, but it had been the cause of all the dissensions which had subsequently taken place in the Church, and of the various secessions from it which had occurred [hear, hear]. The tests which it was the object of this bill to abolish were imposed, as he had said, for the purpose of excluding Prelatists from the chairs of the universities; but the fact was, that in spite of those tests a large number of Episcopalians did fill those chairs, and, he was glad to admit, filled them with credit to themselves and advantage to the country [hear, hear]. All he wanted was, that other Dissenters, whom the tests were never intended to exclude, should be also admitted to fill those chairs without let or hindrance. The bill extended to all chairs except the theological, and he thought the House would see the propriety of giving equal rights to all. If it were contended that the tests were inoperative, then why, he asked, allow them to remain on the statute-book? But he reminded the House that a bigoted and persecuting attempt was made by the means of these tests to oust Sir D. Brewster, on his belonging to the Free Church, from the office of Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew. The hon. member, after expressing regret at what he described to be the miserable endowment for chairs in Edinburgh, compared with the other universities, concluded by moving the second reading of the bill. Mr. A. HASTIE seconded the motion.

Mr. LOCKHART opposed the bill, as calculated to destroy the religious character of the Scotch universities. Dr. Chalmers, and other distinguished members of the Free Church, were always advocates for these tests so long as they adhered to the Established Church of Scotland, and when the members of the Free Church established a college of their own, they took care to provide that no individuals who held opinions adverse to theirs should hold chairs in that college. The tests had worked well, for the Scotch universities were an honour to the country, and religious dissension had never found its way within their walls. By the Treaty of Union the Scotch universities were connected with the Church of Scotland, and one of the first acts of the Sovereign on ascending the throne was to take a solemn oath to defend the privileges of that Church in all time. He proceeded to read some articles from the Act of Union; contended that it was not competent for any hon. member to introduce any measure which, like the present, was contrary thereto; and concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. CLERK seconded the amendment. Mr. EWART contended that it was quite competent for any hon. member to introduce the present bill. The number of members to represent Scotland in that House had been altered from the number specified in the Act of Union. The power of Parliament was paramount over everything, and the present measure was congenial with the enlightened state of feeling in Scotland.

Sir G. GARR, objecting on principle to University tests, and believing that the necessity for these particular tests had long passed away, would vote for

the bill if carried to a division; but he considered its introduction at this period of the session imprudent, and suggested the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. E. ELLICE, jun., spoke to the same effect. Mr. HASTIN urged Mr. Cowan not to withdraw the motion.

The House divided,—

For the second reading 65
For the amendment 66

Majority for the amendment —1

The bill was therefore lost; but the announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the minority.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS REFORM.

On Thursday, the Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of a bill for facilitating the due administration of charities in England and Wales. The subject, he observed, had been under the consideration of Parliament for the last seventy years, in which time five commissions of inquiry had been appointed, and thirty-two reports presented. There are now 28,840 charities in England and Wales. Of these, those with an income less than £5 a year are no less than 13,000, nearly half; those between £5 and £10 are 5,000; and those between £10 and £100 are 4,000. The bill proposed to establish a board of five commissioners, to be called the "Charity Commissioners;" two of the commissioners to be paid. The board is to have power to issue precepts for the production of accounts and documents and the attendance of witnesses; to have the duty of advising trustees as to their acts, and the power to exonerate them from the consequences of acts done under such advice; and the power of putting the Attorney-General in motion, and continuing his action, in cases which they think require his interference. Jurisdiction in cases under £30 a year is given to the County Courts; in cases between £30 and £100 a year, to a Master in Chancery. The accounts of the trustees of the charities must be filed yearly in the County Court of the district including the charity; and the accounts of the commission must be yearly laid before Parliament. The expenses of the board, and of working the law, are to be paid by a tax of twopenny in the pound on the income of all charities above £10 a year; which it is estimated would produce £8,500 a year. The bill also made provision for the union of small charities; and would deal with permanently endowed charities only, and not with charities supported by voluntary contributions.

Lord BROUGHAM and the Earl of CHICHESTER opposed the bill, as did also Lord STANLEY, but suggested that the corporation of London charities be exempted from the bill. The bill was read a second time.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—THE DANISH CLAIMS—ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION—QUEEN'S PLATES—IRISH FISHERIES.

On Thursday, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROEBUCK once more brought before the House the subject incorrectly described as the Danish claims—the claims of British merchants in consequence of losses sustained by them in the Baltic in 1807. The expedition under Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier, in that year, ended in the bombardment of Copenhagen and the seizure of £3,000,000 of Danish property. The Danes retaliated by confiscating the property of British merchants, who claimed indemnification on the ground that the English Government had assured them they might safely send their goods to the Baltic; that at the time of the seizure of the property at Denmark there was an understanding on the part of England that she was not going to war with Denmark; that the act of the Danish Government, in seizing the property, was one of mere reprisal; and that England had still in her hands £3,000,000 of Danish property seized before a declaration of war, out of which indemnification ought to be made for a wrong done to individuals by the Government of this country for the benefit of the community. The House had five or six times awarded compensation to the amount of £225,000; and in 1841, in answer to an address, her Majesty expressed her willingness to give effect to the wish of the House as soon as the means were provided; but successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had never put down the same in their estimates. He (Mr. Roebuck) now moved that the House go into committee on the subject on Wednesday next (to-day).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion; contending that no valid claim existed, inasmuch as war had been proclaimed a week before the seizure of these goods, and therefore the loss was simply according to the fortune of war and the custom of civilized nations.

Col. SIBTHORP supported the motion, which, on a division, was negatived by 126 to 49.

The House then went into Committee of Supply; and the first vote—that of £71,134 for the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office—was agreed to, after a few observations from Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. HUMPHREY, who complained of the largeness of one of the items, £23,000 for Queen's messengers and extra couriers.

On the next vote—£53,000 for the Privy Council and Board of Trade offices, the latter including the Merchant Seamen's Register—Mr. HUMPHREY called attention to the grievances of the colonists in Demerara. Mr. HAWES made some explanation in reply, to the effect that it was a recognised principle not to extend the suffrage to the coloured people, where they greatly outnumbered the white, as in Demerara. He would shortly produce some papers on the subject. Mr. HUMPHREY said he should then bring them under the notice of the House. Mr. TRELAWNY said

the Government had some time ago announced their intention to appoint persons who had passed an examination under the system established by the Board of Education, but who were not sufficiently qualified to be appointed masters of schools to subordinate offices in the public departments, and he wished to know whether that expressed intention had been carried into effect? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the Government had not abandoned their intention of carrying out that scheme. Mr. HUMPHREY objected to the amount put down for the Merchant Seamen's Register; and stated several evils of the system. Mr. LABOUCHERE contended that it had been attended with great advantages. Captain HARRIS believed it would supersede, in time of war, the odious necessity of impressment. Sir J. GRAHAM defended the system, which he had originated seventeen years since. His attention had been diverted from naval affairs, but he believed though capable of, and intended to receive improvement, it had worked well. The vote was then agreed to.

On the next vote—£2,000 for the salary of the Lord Privy Seal—Mr. WILLIAMS inquired the duties of that office; and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained, that the holder was expected to take up matters which other members of the Cabinet were too much occupied to deal with. Mr. BRIGHT protested against the continuance of an office condemned by the Official Salaries Committee, and only useful as a provision for some member of a great family. Lord JOHN RUSSELL feared he had gone too far already in deference to the recommendations of that committee. Ministers were all overworked; and such matters as ecclesiastical leases, with a dozen others, belonging to no one in particular, must be neglected, to the detriment of the public. Mr. M'GIBSON described the clerks in his department—the Board of Trade—as being worked like slaves.

The sum of £24,700, for the salaries and expenses of the Paymaster-General's office, was voted after a few remarks.

On the vote of £6,179 for the salaries and expenses of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, Col. SIBTHORP complained that a fashionable lord (Montague) had been pitchforked into this place, over the head of a competent official, and his salary fixed upon the consolidated fund; he would move for the abolition of the office. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured Mr. HUMPHREY that every care had been taken to prevent a repetition of the frauds practised upon this department some years ago.

A vote of £2,700 for the State-paper office was agreed to, after an explanation by Mr. C. LEWIS, of the rules by which inspection of State-papers is regulated. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the collection had existed from the time of Henry VII.; a catalogue was in preparation.

On the vote of £2,230 to defray a portion of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, Mr. W. WILLIAMS said it was most unjust to tax the people for the payment of officers engaged in managing the affairs of bishops and of deans and chapters. He had always opposed the vote, and should now take the sense of the committee upon it.

Mr. TRELAWNY also opposed the vote. He suggested that important ecclesiastical discussions were approaching, and referred to a statement which had emanated from influential quarters, to the effect that half a million more of ecclesiastical revenues might be obtained by improved management. It was from those funds, also, that Parliament must provide a substitute for church-rates.

Sir G. GREY observed that the portion of the expense of the commission paid by the public since its establishment had not been incurred at the instance of the Church. The vote was less than it had hitherto been, owing to reductions in the establishment. The appointment of two paid and one unpaid commissioner was likely to effect a great improvement. The salaries of the paid commissioners were derived from the funds.

Colonel SIBTHORP avowed his hatred of the whole host of commissioners, could not see what good they had done, and would vote with the member for Lambeth.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the hon. and gallant member seemed to mistake the object of the commission in the present instance, which was to make the funds at their disposal as much as possible available, in order to meet the spiritual wants of the community. He did not believe that his hon. and gallant friend would object to that.

Colonel SIBTHORP said, that remembering how the noble lord had acted towards the Church on former occasions, he could place no confidence in his professions with regard to it.

Mr. HUMPHREY believed that if the property in the hands of the Church had been administered by responsible persons £100,000 might be saved to the public, for he maintained that Church property was public property. He wished to know from the noble lord on what principle the right hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge University (Mr. Goulburn) was entitled to draw £1,000 as one of the commissioners when he had already a pension of £2,000, the law being that where a public officer, in receipt of a public pension, was appointed to another situation, the pension should merge in the salary. In the present instance, the pension was greater than the salary, but he thought that the right hon. gentleman was not entitled to more than the £2,000 a year, and that the other £1,000 ought to be saved to the public.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that by the act of last year the Crown had the power of appointing two commissioners and the Archbishop of Canterbury one. Of the former one was paid, the other unpaid. The Earl of Chichester and Mr. Lefevre were ap-

pointed to manage for the Crown; Mr. Goulburn was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and received a salary of £1,000 a year, under the act. Other sums were due to him under an act of that House in consequence of his having discharged certain public duties; and he (Lord J. Russell) did not conceive that the one had any reference to the other, or that because the one was bestowed, the other should be diminished.

Mr. HUMPHREY still considered that a fraud was practised on the public in this instance.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND observed, that whoever voted against the grant to Maynooth, and whoever meant to vote against the grant for the *Regium Donum*, was bound to oppose this vote. It was not a question of amount, but a question of principle, and they ought to set their faces against all votes of that kind.

Mr. W. J. FOX thought the objection to the vote had been very distinctly stated by the hon. member for West Surrey. His own objection was on principle, to all taxes imposed on the public for the benefit of theological classes.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the principle in the present case was totally distinct from that stated by the two gentlemen who had last spoken. The vote was for a sum of money to carry on civil business in regard to certain arrangements in the Church which Parliament said it was necessary to make. If this were a commission for carrying out reforms in the Court of Chancery or in the courts of common law no person would say that the expenses should be borne out of the salaries of any persons in these courts.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that the noble lord had failed in the application of his argument. The commission was for the improvement of the property of the Church of England. He would venture to say it was not intended to build any chapels for Dissenters, or any secular schools, with the money saved by the commissioners [hear, hear]. The object was to get hold of more Church funds and to apply them for Church purposes. Every one might come to Chancery or the courts of law; they had no landed property. If the Ecclesiastical Commission were acting as a trustee, there was one principle relating to that kind of property which ought to operate—that it paid for its own management. He wished the noble lord and his colleagues would give more satisfactory answers than the committee were obliged to take.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked why the commissioners were paid from the ecclesiastical funds, when the public paid for their clerks? and Mr. HUMPHREY inquired what advantage or interest the public had, when not one farthing came into the Exchequer?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded his hon. friend that he thought the property under the Ecclesiastical Commission was public property. Out of the hon. gentleman's own lips it was shown that the public had an interest in the Church.

Mr. J. B. SMITH opposed the vote. He thought the Church property was very badly managed. A secretary had run away with no less than £10,000 of it.

The House divided—

For the vote 67
Against it 25

Majority for the vote 32

On the vote of £211,500 for the Poor-law Commission of England, Scotland, and Ireland, a discussion arose as to the unequal footing of England and Ireland in the application of this amount, and as to the workhouse schools. Mr. HENLEY wished for explanation with regard to the reduction of the vote of £35,000 to £20,000 for the latter. There were between six and seven hundred unions in this country; and £20,000 gave but £30 a year for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of each union, in addition to lodgings and rations. Mr. BAINEZ explained that there was in reality no reduction in the amount proposed for the salaries of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. No more than £20,000 had been expended in any past year, though the Treasury had asked for £35,000. Within the last two years repeated applications had been made to him to consent to reductions in the salaries of this class of persons, especially from unions in the agricultural districts, but he had constantly refused. Nor was there a schoolmaster and schoolmistress in each of the six or seven hundred unions in this country. The total number of schoolmasters was 383. The number of schoolmistresses was larger, because in unions where there was only a small number of children, a schoolmistress was considered preferable. Mr. E. A. HAMILTON said there were 103,000 children under the age of three years in Irish workhouses; and urged the necessity of providing an industrial education for them.

On the vote of £47,000 for the expenditure of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Exchequer eulogized the new master, Sir J. Herschel; he was not only a good astronomer, but one of the best men of business. The cost of coinage was one-third per cent.

The votes of £8,062 for defraying the expense of the Commissioners of Railways, £11,960 for the care and management of public records, and £14,583 for the inspection of mines and factories—were agreed to with little remark.

To the next vote—£1,700, for salaries of officers in Scotland and other charges formerly paid from the hereditary revenue—Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected. What did her Majesty want with a "limner," a "clockmaker," or an "historiographer?" He particularly objected to the item "the Queen's plate to be run for at Edinburgh," "the Caledonian Hunt," and "The Royal Company of Scottish Archers." He moved that these three be disallowed, which would reduce the vote by £217. The amount was

certainly small; but the principle involved was of importance. Mr. DISRAELI asked what was "the principle" involved? Parliament had made a certain arrangement with the Crown, by which the Crown gave up its hereditary revenue, Parliament undertaking all the charges with which that revenue was burdened. In point of fact, therefore, this was not to be regarded as a vote out of the public taxes. Mr. W. WILLIAMS denied the correctness of the argument. Her Majesty got a civil list of £385,000 a-year; and the estates of the Crown did not produce so much as £130,000 a-year. Nobody made any objection to the amount of the civil list, or to the cost of all her Majesty's palaces, yachts, &c. But if her Majesty required such things as were mentioned in this vote, she ought to pay for them. No Queen's plates were given in England. He would vote against all such grants. Mr. MOORE begged to inform the hon. member that at least 25 Queen's plates were given in England, at a cost of £2,500. This showed the rashness and the want of information of the hon. member [hear, hear]. While granting these plates in England it would be most unfair to refuse them to Scotland or Ireland. Mr. W. WILLIAMS only said that he would vote against Queen's plates for England.

This little misunderstanding produced an amusing scene:—

Sir ROBERT INGLIS understood the hon. member to have made the positive statement that no Queen's plates were given in England. The right hon. gentleman the then member for Cambridge (Lord Montagu) who proposed this arrangement did not calculate that, for the sake of saying that no more than £380,000 was voted for the civil list, he had opened a door to interminable discussions in that House, in which the dignity of the Crown was at the mercy of any gentleman who had the power of stringing together twenty sentences [laughter], and in which the most vulgar feelings and prejudices were appealed to [cheers and laughter].

Mr. W. WILLIAMS: I shall not condescend [a laugh] to notice the impertinent language of the hon. baronet ["Oh, oh!" and "order!"].

Sir R. INGLIS: Sir, I appeal to you to say whether anything I have said now or at any other time in this House can justify any hon. member in applying to me the language of the hon. member for Lambeth. [Mr. W. Williams here rose.] If the hon. member rises to apologize I will sit down immediately. [The hon. member for Lambeth sat down.] But if he does not, I must be permitted to tell him that he is not the man who is entitled to tell me that I have used impertinent language [loud cheers].

Mr. W. WILLIAMS: If I have said one sentence [A peremptory voice: "Speak out!" and laughter] inconsistent with the rules of this House I will, of course, withdraw it at once. But for the hon. baronet to say, as he did, that I am incapable of uttering twenty sentences [much laughter]. I listened attentively, and I am sure he used that expression to me [continued laughter]. There are very few men I have a higher respect for than the hon. baronet, and he is the last person I would utter one single word against to hurt his feelings [cheers].

Sir R. INGLIS thanked the hon. member for the kind manner in which he had referred to him, and would not prolong this discussion [hear, hear].

Mr. HUME thought it was a great pity they should be quarrelling among one another [laughter and cheers].

Mr. WILLIAMS persisted, however, in his objection; and, on a division, there appeared 162 for, and 29 against the vote; which was, therefore, affirmed by a majority of 123.

On the next vote—£6,464 for the salaries of the Irish Lord-Lieutenant's household, Mr. HUME moved that the item of £1,574 for "Queen's Plates" be expunged; and Mr. WILLIAMS wished for an explanation of the item, "Two gentlemen at large, £150 a-year each" [laughter]. After a few words from Mr. MOORE, Mr. BAIGOT said there was a large class in the country opposed to horse-racing on moral and conscientious grounds, including clergymen of the Church of England, and ministers of various denominations; and, on that ground alone, it might be doubted whether this was a fair appropriation of the public taxes. Any one who had this conscientious objection would have a right to complain of such a vote. On the grounds of public service, and the necessity of economy, it would be impossible to justify the vote of this £1,500. It would be just as proper for the House to take *Bell's Life* and look over the various amusements announced, and give a vote for killing rats [laughter]. He hoped these votes would be resisted as long as they were brought forward. Sir J. JOLIFFE said the shipment of horses was one of the best trades Ireland had, and this grant encouraged the breeding of horses. On a division there appeared 40 for the amendment and 165 for the original vote; which was accordingly agreed to.

The vote of £24,152 for the Irish Chief and Under-Secretary's office and Privy Council office—£6,055 for the Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland), and £34,834 for the Commissioners of Public Works (Ireland)—were next agreed to. On the last-mentioned, Mr. ANSTAY complained that the sum of £1,200 for the management of Irish fisheries was money thrown away. Mr. REYNOLDS added that the Board was altogether useless: £2,800 was paid in salaries among twenty-four officers in Dublin.

There was also an approach to a rencontre between Mr. Anstey and Mr. Scully, arising out of a supposed taunt by the latter, during the complaint of the former that the grant for the Irish fisheries is so paltry. Mr. ANSTAY replied; and Mr. SCULLY rejoined that he treated with the utmost contempt everything that fell from him. On this Mr. Anstey went to Mr. J. O'Connell, "and after some rapid and seemingly anxious communications" with him, retired from the House. Mr. Scully communicated with the O'Gorman Mahon. Lord Marcus Hill, who seemed sent by the Government, entered into

conversation with Mr. M. J. O'Connell; "but his mission seemed wholly unsatisfactory." "In the mean time, Mr. Scully was in earnest conversation with his friends," and when he rose to leave the House, Mr. M. J. O'Connell "drew him aside." When the House had resumed, Mr. BERNAL called the attention of the Speaker to the circumstance that the honourable member for Tipperary had used language of an unparliamentary and offensive nature to the honourable member for Youghal, in the debate on Supply. Lord JOHN RUSSELL hoped the matter would not be carried beyond the walls of the House. The two members were ordered to attend in their places; and they presently took their seats. Mr. SCULLY then rose, and acknowledged that he had spoken in haste and irritation, and that he regretted giving pain to the feelings of a gentleman. Mr. ANSTAY stated that he was perfectly satisfied.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

ECCLIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—GOVERNMENT TWICE DEFEATED.

On Friday evening, this bill once more came up for consideration as amended. The first amendment on the paper was by Mr. MILES, for the addition of the following clause:—

And be it enacted, that if a penalty shall be recovered by judgment or verdict against any person for a second offence under this act, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, if in the circumstances of the case the same shall appear fit, by notice in writing signed by him, to require such person to depart out of the realm within a time to be limited in such notice; and, if such person shall afterwards be found therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, by warrant under his hand, to give such person in charge of one of Her Majesty's messengers, or of such other person or persons to whom he shall think fit to direct such warrant, in order to his being conducted out of the kingdom.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the clause, as similar to that proposed by Mr. Walpole and rejected by the House—only less effective, inasmuch as parties removed from the kingdom, under this clause, might immediately return. The House at once divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 39—140 to 101.

Mr. KEOGH then moved the first of his three amendments—a clause, saving the provisions of the Charitable Bequests Act, which, Lord J. Russell not objecting, was agreed to and added to the bill.

The second amendment was a clause, saving the right of giving letters of ordination in evidence. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to this, and it was negatived upon a division by 220 against 45.

Upon their readmission the reporters found Mr. KEOGH complaining that the Government were about to oppose the next clause, of which he had given notice, namely, "Be it enacted that no proceedings shall be taken under this act save and except by Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being in England and Ireland, and by the Lord-Advocate in Scotland." He understood that the Government had consented to support this clause, and he had told his friends so [hear, hear]. He had communicated with the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who appeared favourable to the clause, but of course they could say nothing until they had communicated with the members of the Cabinet. Five minutes ago he had been told by the Secretary to the Treasury that the Government would support him, that he (Mr. Keogh) must be very brief in his observations [laughter], and that he (the Secretary of the Treasury) would then keep his men to vote for the clause [a laugh]. Yet now, on coming out of the lobby, the Secretary of the Treasury had just told him that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) did not consider himself bound to support the clause. There had been already a good deal of wheeling, turning, changing, and shifting, in the course of this bill, but this was the most rapid change they had yet seen. He should propose the clause, only to be defeated, however, since the noble lord had changed his mind. It was the right of the subject to send up a bill of indictment against a person who had committed a breach of the law, and, although that bill might be ignored, yet there were persons so bigoted in Ireland, and animated by so much sectarian animosity, that they would send up bills of indictment against the Roman Catholic bishops under the bill, and Ireland would witness the hideous spectacle of these prelates coming forward to take their trials in the courts of law. Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that he had ever intended acceding to this amendment; it was only "some of his friends around him who thought" it might be allowed. Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. GRATTAN supported the amendment, as did also Sir JAMES GRAHAM—at the conclusion of whose brief speech, no one rising from the Government benches, Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL challenged a reply; surely in the words of Burke, the rights of Irish Catholics were not to be "strangled by mutes." This produced a few sentences from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who repeated his denial that he had authorized the alleged arrangement. Mr. KEOGH again rose, and stated, more circumstantially, that he communicated with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for England on the subject of this clause. They were both in favour of it, and communicated with the Home Secretary, who was at first opposed to it, but afterwards an intimation was made to him (Mr. Keogh) that the right hon. gentleman had yielded, and was in favour of it, and the arrangement with Mr. Hayter was made. Sir G. GREY denied that he had consented; and Mr. HAYTER complained that a private confidential communication had not been respected. Mr. KEOGH rose to reply to this, but was stopped by cries of "Spoke," and the SPEAKER ruled that he had no right to proceed. His colleagues, however, moved an adjournment of the

House, and, at Lord John's interposition, Mr. KEOGH was allowed to proceed. He completed his statements by putting it to the House whether it would place reliance on the statement of the hon. gentleman, that he came from the Government to state their intentions, and whether the noble lord would be allowed afterwards to repudiate the hon. gentleman, and say he had no authority for doing that which he did. The House at length divided on the motion, and it was rejected by 161—232 to 71.

Mr. REYNOLDS then moved the following clause:—
Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect an act passed in the 10th year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the maintenance of the cemeteries at Golden Bridge and Prospect, in the county of Dublin, and to create a perpetual succession in the governing body or committee for managing the same."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected, as the act in question was purely a private local act, with which the measure now before the House would not interfere in the smallest degree. Mr. REYNOLDS contended, that the act to which he referred itself declared that it should be taken and deemed to be a public act; and that the act contained a clause which enabled "His Grace, Daniel Murray, and his successors, Archbishops of Dublin," to perform certain acts in relation to the cemetery, which might very probably bring them into collision with the provisions of this measure. Sir F. THESIGER concurred with the Attorney-General. The phrase, "His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin," had been slipped into the measure amid the hurry and heedlessness which characterised the passage of all private bills. The clause was rejected by 160 to 32.

Sir F. THESIGER next rose to move the first of his amendments. As he was entreating attention, about seventy members rose to escape from his somewhat tedious oratory—including nearly the whole of the Irish members, which created much laughter. Sir FREDERICK, after taking a general view of the state of the law, expounded the amendments he proposed to move, in order, as he said, to make the bill conform to its professed object, and to render the law uniform and consistent. He proposed, in the first instance, to insert in the preamble, reciting that whereas divers Roman Catholic subjects had assumed titles of pretended sees, under colour of an alleged authority, the words "by certain briefs and rescripts," before reciting the particular brief of September last, in order to show that such instruments would be equally illegal in Ireland. He would also add to the second clause, as a logical consequence of the former amendment, the words "all such briefs and rescripts;" and to the third clause, words enacting that the penalty shall attach to any person procuring from Rome, or publishing or putting in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, or instrument for constituting such archbishops or bishops of such pretended provinces or dioceses within the United Kingdom. He then proposed to secure the enforcement of the law by enacting that the penalty incurred by the act may be recovered by action of debt at the suit of any person in one of the superior courts of law, with the consent of the Attorney-General in England, or the Lord-Advocate in Scotland. This enactment would still leave the law officers of the Crown ultimately responsible for the prosecution.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that Sir Frederick attributed too much importance to his amendments. What Parliament had to deal with was an act open, arrogant, proclaimed, and what seemed to be required to meet it was a Parliamentary declaration aimed at that particular act, designating it as illegal and void. By spreading the declaration over other rescripts, and avoiding them, legislation would be weakened instead of being made complete and comprehensive. In sense and reason, if not in law, there was an obvious distinction between what had been done in Ireland ever since 1680 and an act committed, for the first time after the Reformation, in 1850. With respect to the last amendment, this matter so nearly concerned the State, that the State should be the sole prosecutor, and should have the power to refrain from prosecution. If the proposed right of action were given to individuals, with the consent of the law officers of the Crown, it would be the duty of the Attorney-General, in such a case, if it were one for a prosecution, to say, "I will prosecute;" and if not, he ought not to allow the prosecution at all. Alluding to the "ostentatious retirement" of the Irish members from the debate, Lord John observed that if Sir Frederick should succeed in his amendments it would be through their tacit aid, and although he thought these amendments, for the reasons he had stated, objectionable, they were within the general scope of the measure, and he saw nothing in them which should induce him, if they were carried, to refrain from going on with the bill.

Mr. NAPIER shortly supported the motion. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the first amendment, that a declaration of the law with respect to one rescript applied to all rescripts in both countries; to the second, that it would make penalties cumulative; and to the third, that this was not a matter in which a common informer ought to be allowed to intervene.

The House divided upon the first of Sir F. THESIGER's amendments, which was carried by 135 against 100.

Upon the second amendment, attaching the penalty to the procuring, publishing, or putting in use any such bull, &c., the SOLICITOR-GENERAL argued that this was already a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment, as had been recognised by Parliament so late as 1846. Upon a division, this amendment was likewise carried by 165 against 109.

Lord J. RUSSELL then said, he should not call for

a division upon the remaining amendment, but would take the sense of the House upon it after the third reading.

Sir J. GRAHAM wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that the bill had now assumed an altered shape, and consisted of a preamble of more than usual length, and only three clauses. The preamble had been materially altered, and the two principal clauses had also been altered in a manner against which the Government had strongly protested, declaring that the changes had, in their opinion, materially deteriorated the quality of the measure [cries of no, and hear, hear]. As he understood the bill, it affected at least one-third of Her Majesty's subjects; and he thought that, considering the extensive changes that had been made in the bill, against the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, who had yet avowed their intention to adhere to the measure, it was most desirable that the bill in its altered form should be reprinted, and that the House should have a reasonable time before the third reading to consider the bill in its altered form. He wished to ask the noble lord, therefore, whether he had any objections to the bill being reprinted, and on what day he meant to take the third reading?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he had no objection to the bill being reprinted in its altered form, and that he proposed taking the third reading on Friday next if that would suit his right hon. friend.

Sir J. GRAHAM would not object to Friday next, but he thought that sufficient time should be given to allow the bill to be sent to Ireland in its altered form, that the people of that country might have an opportunity of seeing it.

The amendment was then carried without a division, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

CHANCERY REFORM.

After the Papal Aggression debate, the adjourned debate on the motion by Mr. Stuart, of the 27th May, for an address to the Queen, to add two lay members to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Chancery practice, was resumed. The motion was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the MASTER of the ROLLS, Mr. BETHELL and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, upon the general ground that the introduction of lay members into the Commission at that late hour would "delay" the report, as they would consume time in merely learning the legal vocabulary. But it did not appear that, without this delay, the report was likely to be speedily made; and the general tone of the legal members and the Minister was noted by the House as surprisingly laudatory of what has already been done in law reform, and scarcely encouraging enough to the hope of further practical advance with promptitude. Mr. ELLICE, from personal experience, denounced the appalling abominations of the Master's Office; and warmly declared that his political leader, Lord John Russell, could not be aware of the magnitude of the evil. Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. HENLEY—the lay members proposed by Mr. Stuart for admission into the commission—showed by their vigorous and acute criticisms that the proceedings of the Commission would scarcely receive "delay" from their ignorance. Mr. CHRISTOPHER and Mr. EVANS strongly supported the motion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL yielded to the general opinion, and the motion for an address was agreed to without division.

THE CUSTOMS BILL—COFFEE AND CHICORY.

On Monday, on the motion for going into committee on the New Customs Bill, Mr. T. BARING re-introduced the subject of coffee adulteration, by moving that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for preventing the mixture of chicory with coffee by the vendors. He repeated the arguments formerly adduced, and was replied to with appropriate restatements by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. Mr. CRAWFORD (the new member for Harwich), Mr. ANSTLEY, Mr. HERRIES, Mr. G. BERKELEY, and Mr. WAXLEY, spoke for, Sir J. TYRRELL, Mr. CAYLEY, Sir F. BARING, Mr. OSBORNE, and Mr. HUME against, the motion, which was negatived by 199 to 122.

The House having resolved itself into committee, Mr. HERRIES started a discussion on the timber duties, the proposed alteration in which he disapproved of, but would not oppose. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. WAWN, and Mr. BAILLIE, kept up the discussion for some time.

The bill passed through committee unopposed, and was reported.

THE HOUSE DUTY—PROTECTIONIST FINANCE.

On the motion that the House go into committee on the Inhabited House-Duty Bill, Mr. DISRAELI rose to introduce the resolutions which we gave in our last. He first justified his proposition for the revision of a vote already passed, by urging that the circumstances surrounding that vote had entirely changed. The revenue was now left in an exceedingly precarious condition, and the surplus which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised them at the opening of the session, and whereon he had based the financial scheme of the year, had become altogether provisional. They would have to go back to their constituents with no definite story to tell touching the revenue of the country—uncertain whether they could boast of a surplus, or whether that surplus was permanent or floating. He therefore invited the House to follow him into a discussion strictly limited to the financial policy of the Government. From the beginning, the proposed modification in the system of taxation had been founded upon the assumption that the income-tax would be available for a long time to come. Since then, the House had decided that this source of revenue should be made only temporary, and this de-

cision, he contended, was perfectly accordant with the intentions of Sir Robert Peel when re-introducing the tax, and with the soundest principles of tax-gathering.

I may be told there was no acknowledgment on the part of the Government that in their financial contemplation the income-tax was to be a perpetual tax; but I speak in the memory of gentlemen on both sides of the House when I recall to their recollection the long catalogue of financial achievements which the Chancellor of the Exchequer indulged in, which he enumerated to an amazed audience, and the completion of which alone was indicated by him as the term when this country could be freed from the impost [hear, hear]. I have great confidence in the vitality of the existing Government [a laugh]. The many escapes they have had, the disasters they have encountered, the crises they have baffled, all indicate the position, that if they are not immortal they have at least most enduring qualities [a laugh], and, therefore, with regard to the noble lord and his colleagues, I fully recognise their claims to the post they occupy [hear, hear]. But, sanguine as may be their own views of the term of their administration, I do not think that even the Chancellor of the Exchequer could have contemplated his tenure of office to be such as that it would be his fortune to achieve those objects the accomplishment of which he had laid down as the only condition of terminating the tax on income [a laugh].

He declined to discuss the relative merits of direct and indirect taxation—he believed that in a country like this, it was impossible to raise a revenue by pedantic adherence to either [hear, hear]. He bestowed, in passing a castigation on Mr. PUSEY for his recent allusion to him (Mr. Disraeli) as insincere and his motions as futile:—

I may have been mistaken, and yet not insincere [hear, hear]. My reason may have misled, my vanity misguided me; I may have been a fool, or a very vain man. It is better to think that than that I should be an insincere man. But what are we to say of a member of Parliament who, when motions are brought forward which he believes to be futile, and by a gentleman who he is convinced is insincere, yet omits no opportunity of following him into the lobby [loud cheers], and supporting him by his suffrage? [renewed cheers.] Why, I might turn round upon the hon. member for Berkshire with great advantage, for there is scarcely an epithet of vituperation, scarcely a phrase of invective, that, under such circumstances, I should not be justified in lavishing upon him [hear, hear]. But, sir, time has taught me not to judge too harshly of human nature. We all know that men are actuated not only by mixed motives, but often by confused ones ["hear," and laughter]; and it is very possible for a man to be in the possession of very considerable ability, to have received remarkable culture, to be in possession of many reputable and of some amiable qualities, and yet to be gifted with such an uncouth and blundering organization that he is perpetually doing that which he did not intend, and saying and writing that which he did not mean; and that is the charitable view I take of the hon. member for Berkshire [cheers and laughter].

Passing in review the financial propositions of the session, he came to the surrender of the window duty:—

A most remarkable circumstance occurred in the House. One of the metropolitan members arose and demanded from the noble lord some information with respect to the intentions of Government. He wished to know if the window-tax was really to be repealed or not. The answer of the noble lord was extremely unsatisfactory, and the question was repeated from another quarter in a tone full of menace; whereupon the noble lord, turning his back on us who sat on this side of the House, answered in a very deprecatory tone the question of the hon. member. In fact, the noble lord was hustled by a Finsbury mob—he was met on Saffron-hill, got knocked about, and had his pockets picked of all his money [cheers and laughter]; and, after some fortnight of questions and interpolations, he screwed up his courage to proceed with his measure of remission to be supplied by an unknown surplus from a still imaginary budget [cheers].

He and his friends were prepared to support the Ministers in a complete repeal of the window-duty, but they called upon them to transform the house-tax into a complete commutation; and as to the timber-duty, he hoped they would not persist in their impolitic proposition, but that they would permit the British shipbuilder to build his ships in bond. He concluded with an eloquent passage on the sanctity of the public credit:—

I read to-day a passage written by one of the most able publicists of modern times, who has recently visited this country, which, although I am not prepared to admit its correctness, is deserving of the attention of the House. The writer I allude to says that things are changed in England, as they are everywhere else, and that property is not as secure as it was in the country, nor public credit as sacred. It can easily be understood that a foreigner may be misled by superficial symptoms, but the observation I have quoted was never before made on England by a man of so much authority. . . . The most celebrated diamond in the world is certainly at this moment resplendent in our immediate neighbourhood—within the teeming walls of that enchanted pile which the sagacious taste and the prescient philanthropy of an accomplished and enlightened Prince has raised for the glory of England, and the delight of two hemispheres [hear, hear, and cheers]—but every one knows the precious stone was not found within the dominions of the illustrious consort of his Royal Highness—our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And it may be truly said, that all the members of the Geological Society, with all their hammers, might knock, and split, and crush the quartz hills of England without producing a single ingot of that metal a sacred thirst for which seems ineradicable in the heart of man. I observed the other day, in one of those organs which in the present age exercise so great an influence over opinion, a statistical catalogue, which appeared sufficiently accurate, of the revenues of the principal dominions of the world. It contained nothing new, perhaps, to any gentleman in this House, but the aggregate of the information was very striking. I observed, for example, that colossal Russia, whose gigantic destinies, looming in the dis-

ance, appal, as it were, the coming generations of man, and its enormous armies and vast administrative body, were sustained by a public income not so great as that which is raised by the English excise-man. Austria—the ancient empire of the Cæsars—with its treasury enriched by the triple revenues of the three great kingdoms, Bohemia, Hungary, and Lombardy, does not command annual resources equal to those produced by those very stamps and taxes which occasion us so much criticism, and so much perplexity to the Chancellor of the Exchequer [hear, hear]. While Prussia, whose vast and disciplined array only a year ago alarmed every capital in Europe, absolutely does not raise a revenue as large as is produced by that obscure provincial and local taxation whose peculiarities it is my lot so often to bring before the consideration of a too indulgent House of Commons [hear]. Nor could I forget that India, with its myriads of population and crowds of kings, with its "mountains of light" and pillared palanquins of precious metal showered like tribute at the feet of our Queen, with all the science and security of British administration, cannot produce from its broad and exuberant bosom a sum as large as that afforded by the curtailed Custom-houses of England [hear, hear]. What is the magic spell—what the cause of all this?—that this island should produce a revenue greater than all these vast dominions? It is, that in this country we have associated our material interests with the inspiration of a great moral principle, and that we have built up public wealth on the foundation of public credit [cheers]. That is the choicest production of the British isles—more precious than all the harvests of tropic climes, than all the gems of Goleonda, or the auriferous deposits of the sierras of the Pacific [cheers]. Of that treasure the Parliament of England was the creator, as it is the champion and the guardian. I cannot doubt the House of Commons will be faithful to its office, and fulfil its duty; and it is with this conviction I recommend to the consideration of the Ministers of the Queen and the representatives of the people the resolutions I now move [loud cheers].

The speakers that followed were brief and impatiently listened to. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that Mr. Disraeli's two hours' speech was chiefly made up of poetic fancies, and contained only one distinct proposition—that we should allow ships to be built in bond. He denied that the surplus for the year was uncertain—it remained untouched by the fate of the income-tax. As for public credit being in danger, the hon. member should have thought of that before voting with Mr. Hume.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. GLADSTONE supported the motion. The hon. member for Oxford University briefly re-stated his objections to the house-duty, from the narrowness of its basis, and could not but admit that the permanence of the revenue was seriously endangered by the almost inevitable surrender of the income-tax.

Mr. LABOUCHERE replied that even if the income-tax were not renewed, Government would trust to the House for putting the finances of the country on a safe footing. Mr. HUME said he did not object to a house-tax, but he did object to the mode in which this tax was proposed to be carried out.

Mr. Disraeli did not reply. The House, therefore, divided, and the numbers were:—

For Mr. Disraeli's amendment 129
Against it 242
Majority against the amendment 113

The House then went into committee on the bill. The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Sir B. HALL gave notice that, on the second reading of the bill, he should move that it be extended to Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE LORDS.—Lord REDDLE gave notice in the House of Lords, on Friday, that he should move an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to erect into baronies the office of one of the chief judges in equity, of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, so as to entitle the holders to writs of summons by virtue of their said offices. Such an arrangement would be highly advantageous to the appellate jurisdiction of the House. Lord CAMPBELL thought the suggestion worthy of consideration, but declared that such peerages during tenure of office could not be created except by an enactment of the three branches of the Legislature.

THE CAPE COLONY.—On Monday, in the House of Lords, Lord MALMESBURY postponed a motion on the affairs of the Cape, of which notice had been given by Lord Stanley, in consequence, it is understood, of the precarious condition of the noble lord's father, the Earl of Derby.

ANDEL-KADER.—In reply to the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, it was stated by Lord LANSDOWNE that no negotiation was now on foot between the British and French Governments respecting the Arab chieftain. The noble marquis added that, if any proper occasion offered for interposition, the Ministry would gladly use every means in their power to secure the liberation of the illustrious captive, or to relax the severity of his treatment.

SUFFOCATION OF A CLIMBING-BOY.—Lord SHAFTESBURY called the attention of the Government to the account in a Leeds paper of a coroner's inquest on a chimney-sweeper's boy, who was suffocated in a flue; and asked whether the Government intended to prosecute the master, or amend the law on the subject, which, though strictly observed in the metropolis, was habitually violated in the provinces. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised to communicate with the Home Secretary on the subject.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES LEASHS (IRELAND) BILL.—The second reading was moved on Wednesday, in the House of Commons, by Mr. MCGILLIVRAY, the

author, who explained that its object was to encourage the purchase of estates sold under the Irish Encumbered Estates Commission by the tenants of those estates. It would enact that when an absolute order for the sale of an encumbered estate had been made, a tenant who had been in possession a certain time, and was rated high enough to give him the elective franchise, should have a right to come in and demand "a lease in perpetuity upon paying a fine of one-fourth." The tenant would thus become "purchaser of a quarter of the rent;" and "a reserved rent for three-fourths would sell for more than a rackrent for the whole,"—a benefit alike to the owner and his creditor, and to the industrious tenant. Mr. FRENCH, Mr. NAPIER, Col. DUNNE, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland, opposed the measure, as objectionable in principle and detail: Colonel DUNNE called it "a bold scheme of confiscation." Mr. E. B. ROCHE thought it entitled to consideration in committee, and Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD warmly defended its principle. On a division, it was thrown out by 94 to 15.

ST. ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION BILL.—On the order of the day, on Thursday, for the third reading of this bill, Mr. BANKES renewed his opposition, in which he was followed by Mr. HENLEY and Mr. J. STUART. A division took place upon a motion by Mr. BANKES to defer the third reading for six months, which was negatived by 37 against 16. The bill was therefore read a third time and passed.

MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND) BILL.—This measure, which is designated to systematize the eleemosynary medical machinery of Ireland, and impose the support of district hospitals upon property rated to the relief of the poor, underwent a further discussion of its principle as well as detail in committee. The only amendment moved—to restrict the experiment to dispensaries, preventing the establishment of district hospitals—was negatived by 85 to 24.

RETENTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Friday, in reply to a question put by Mr. STAFFORD, Lord J. RUSSELL said that, according to the agreement between the Commissioners and the Board of Woods and Forests, the Exhibition was not to be kept open beyond the 1st of November next, and within six months after the building was to be entirely taken down and removed, and the Commissioners had no power to depart from the terms of this agreement. As to whether Ministers were prepared to take any steps to maintain the building, he added, the subject had not hitherto been deliberated upon by the Government. Various points, including the expense, must be considered, and upon all these matters he was without a sufficiency of details; he could, therefore, say no more upon this question than that it was not at present under the deliberation of the Government.

SEQUESTRATION OF BENEFICES.—A little after midnight, Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of this bill, to which Sir G. GREY opposed a formal negative. Mr. FREWEN seemed to think himself ill-treated, and threatened to divide on every Government bill brought forward after twelve o'clock. He called for a division, but did not persist, and the amendment was therefore agreed to.

ASSESSED TAXES.—Leave was given to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to bring in a bill to enlarge the period allowed for compounding for these taxes.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—On Monday, on the motion of Mr. ANSTREY, the clerk at the table read an extract from the *Freeman's Journal* (given under the head of "Ireland") contradicting a statement which the hon. member had made to the House; the substantial accuracy of which he asserted.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. FULLER succeeded in including Hastings within its provisions; an amendment to that effect being carried by 95 to 77.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—Leave was obtained by Mr. LABOUCHERE to bring in a bill amending this act.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

The following twenty-five members voted against the grant of £2,230, for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission:—

Barron, Sir H. W.	Geach, C.	Sullivan, M.
Bright, J.	Gibson, R. Hon. T. M.	Talbot, J. H.
Clay, J.	Harris, R.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Cudden, R.	Hume, J.	Trelawny, J. S.
Cowan, C.	Lushington, C.	Walsley, Sir J.
Dawes, E.	O'Ferrall, R. Hon.	Willyams, H.
Drummond, H.	R. M.	
Ellis, J.	O'Flaherty, A.	TELLERS.
Evans, J.	Reynolds, J.	Sibthorp, Colonel
Fox, W. J.	Smith, J. B.	Williams, W.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON AND THE AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATION.—The "Nightingale" has been chartered by the American peace friends to convey their delegates to London in time for the Congress. Mr. Thompson, who is one of her passengers, had taken a farewell of the friends at Lynn, at a soiree given by the mayor and other gentlemen; at which highly eulogistic and thankful resolutions were passed and presented to the hon. gentleman.

THE APPROACHING PEACE CONGRESS.—Birmingham has held a public meeting and appointed a numerous delegation, including eight members of the corporation. At Bristol a similar meeting has been held, and a large delegation appointed.

It is stated that the largest sum of money ever given for a diamond, was £160,000.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CROSSED CHECKS.—A trial which was concluded on Friday in the Court of Exchequer, will settle all doubts for the future regarding the degree of security obtained by writing a banker's name across a check. The amount involved was £2,596; Messrs. Coutts and Co. having paid a draught for that sum, although it was specially crossed "Bank of England," with the additional words, "For the account of the Accountant-General," to Messrs. Goslings, the bankers of the person in whose favour it was nominally drawn, and who, when he obtained the money at his account, made away with it instead of appropriating it to the purposes for which the check was put into his hands. The defence of Messrs. Coutts was, that it is not the general custom, if a check is crossed to one banker, to refuse to pay it to another, and upon this the representatives of various London banking firms were examined. Some of them stated, that they pursue the strict rule of regarding any such crossing as a special direction always to be attended to; and the majority admitted that at least it should invariably lead to particular inquiry. In one or two instances, however, it was contended that the object of crossing was merely to secure that it should be paid to no one but a banker, and that there was "no custom to prevent a holder of a check striking out one banker's name, and putting another in the cross." The jury took the view warranted by the preponderance of the testimony, and the one that is also in harmony with common sense—namely, that when a check is crossed "Bank of England," it does not mean "Goslings," and that if a person intended merely to indicate that it was to go through some bank, he would content himself by writing "— and Co.," instead of capriciously nominating a particular house. A verdict was accordingly rendered for the plaintiffs, and it will, therefore, for the future be understood, that, if bankers disregard a special crossing for the sake of obliging an individual, or for any other cause, they will have to assume the responsibility.

PAYMENT OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS.—Mr. Cohen's action against Sir George Grey, in the Whitechapel County Court, for the recovery of tenpence, has been heard, but not decided. Mr. Philpot, for the plaintiff, said, Mr. Cohen had been engaged as one of the enumerators in taking the census under the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 53. The second clause of the act gave the Secretary of State the superintendence of its execution. The late census was different from preceding ones; the plan was more detailed, and required more efficient agents. No legal man would engage in it under five guineas, yet the enumerators employed had to collect 300 names, with their particulars, for 18s. If more than 300 names were collected, 1s. was to be paid for every sixty extra, and the point about to be raised was, whether if the sixty were not collected, the enumerators could or could not claim for the fractional parts. In the present case, the plaintiff had collected fifty extra names, for which he claimed tenpence, not for the amount of the money, but for the substantiation of a principle. If at the end of the 300, an enumerator saw there was no likelihood of making up his sixty, he might stop short there, and then what havoc would be made, and how nugatory would a measure be rendered, which was considered of so much importance, and where so much exactness was required. After some further observations, Mr. Philpot called Sir George Grey, Bart. Mr. Welsby, who appeared for the right hon. defendant, said Sir George Grey was not in attendance. On his behalf, however, he (Mr. Welsby) would admit the facts relating to the rule on which the enumerators had been paid. Sir George was anxious that the persons employed should be paid for the fractional numbers, but he had been governed by the Treasury, which had laid down the rule that those numbers could not be properly paid for out of the public money, and stated that if they were paid, the House of Commons would disallow that part of the accounts. Mr. Philpot urged the manifest injustice and arbitrary character of this rule, the principle of which would seem very unnatural to the well-paid, easy going officers of the Treasury, if applied to their remuneration. Mr. Serjeant Manning reserved his judgment on the question.

DR. NOLAN AND HIS CHAPEL-KEEPER.—The Rev. Dr. Nolan, of Ducie Chapel, Manchester, who figured some time since in an action for slander, has appeared in the Manchester County Court, to recover £15 from Joseph Bottomley, on a promissory note which he (the Doctor) had endorsed. Bottomley and his wife, it may be remembered, were pew-openers at Ducie Chapel, and important witnesses at the trial. Some time before it came off, the Doctor gave Mrs. Bottomley a note to a friend of his (Mr. Marsden), requesting for her a loan of money, himself guaranteeing the repayment. For this Joseph Bottomley had given the note which Dr. Nolan handed to the present plaintiff in payment of a debt. The defendant set up the extraordinary defence that the money was given, not lent to him, and that as a bribe to prevent his appearing against the Doctor on the trial; and that he took the bribe, but gave the adverse evidence. The Judge concluded a careful summary of the evidence by saying:—"Looking at all the circumstances, and without expressing any opinion as to the conduct imputed to Dr. Nolan, on matters not connected with this case, he could not say that the £15 was a loan, and consequently he felt bound to say that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the amount of the note. The verdict must, therefore, be for the defendant."

SHOOTING A MEMBER OF CHRIST CHURCH.—Mr.

Joseph Caudwell, a money-lender, has been charged before the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Wynter, two magistrates of the county of Berks, with wilfully and maliciously wounding Mr. Alexander Henry Ross, B.A., of Christ Church. Early on Thursday morning, Mr. Ross and some of his companions resorted to the house of Mr. Caudwell, on Follow-bridge, and, in a frolic, attempted to throw several pieces of cannon, standing in front of his house, over the wall into the Isis. Mr. Caudwell was aroused, and, having opened a window, deliberately fired a blunderbuss at Mr. Ross. A portion of the shots struck him on the neck, ear, and hand, the latter of which is very much injured. Mr. Hansard, surgeon, stating that he considered Mr. Ross seriously wounded, so much so that he could not certify that he was out of danger. The magistrates remanded the defendant for a week, and the same evening he was conveyed to Abingdon Gaol by the University marshal and the inspector of the University police.

"ABSTRACTING" FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At the Marlborough-street Court, on Wednesday, Charles Farn, a young Frenchman, was charged with abstracting from various stands at the Exhibition, in Hyde-park, numerous small articles, consisting of portions of wool, cotton, wheat, coal, and stone. The prisoner stated that he was a student. He had no intention of stealing the articles found upon him. He had only taken small pieces by way of specimens, not thinking there was any harm in so doing, and not having any idea of making a property of them. Mr. Bingham accepted that view of the case, and inflicted six weeks' imprisonment. On Friday, William Buckland, an apprentice employed at a stand in the Exhibition, received from Mr. Bingham the same sentence, for stealing a packet of Spanish dollars. Mr. Dean, a shipowner of Whitstable, exhibited divers relics obtained from an old wreck; among them a packet of pillar dollars, cemented together by the action of the sea-water. Buckland, as he confessed when accused of the theft, carried off this packet, and sold eight of the dollars for 14s.

CAPTURE OF A DESPERATE BURGLAR.—Michael Butler, a powerful fellow of notorious character, has been committed by Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with having broken into the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Bateman, a wheelwright, in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, and assaulted and wounded the prosecutor with intent to murder him. The offence was committed on the night of the 15th of February last, and not till about ten days since, was the prisoner taken into custody. He was identified by a policeman and by a neighbour, who saw part of the affray from his bedroom window, there being a bright moon at the time. The prisoner was also charged with having been concerned with another man not in custody, in a murderous assault and robbery upon an aged widow, named Elizabeth Hussey, living in Mulberry-court, Whitechapel. Evidence of former convictions was given by a retired police-serjeant, who was present at the prisoner's trial for highway robbery in October, 1846, at the Central Criminal Court, when he was sentenced to seven years' transportation, afterwards commuted to a twelvemonth's imprisonment, and also at a second trial for felony, and sentenced to a similar period of incarceration, in the month of January, 1849.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Mr. Huggins, the solicitor of Lime-street, was re-examined on Monday, at the Mansion-house, on the charge of having set fire to premises occupied by him. The housekeeper, the police, and the clerks of the two insurance offices, were examined, and the prisoner committed to Newgate.

A STORY OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE.—On Monday, William Cauty, an elderly man of substantial appearance, well known in the gaming circles, and John Tyler, an old man, also of respectable appearance, but known to the police as a returned convict, were brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having effected a robbery at the London and Westminster Joint Stock Bank Branch in St. James's-square. Inspector Lund, of the Detective force, gave the following curious account of the arrest:—

On Saturday, the 31st of May, while waiting with Serjeant Whicher, also of the detective force, in Trafalgar-square, they saw the prisoner Tyler coming along with a great coat over his arm. Whicher immediately recognised him as an old acquaintance, and they decided in watching Tyler's movements. Witness followed Tyler into St. James's Park, and there noticed that in a short time he was joined by Cauty, who was also well known to the police. After a conversation of about 20 minutes' duration, the prisoners left the park and went together to the London and Westminster Bank, at the corner of Charles-street, St. James's-square. Cauty entered the bank, and Tyler waited at the opposite corner. Cauty came out in about ten minutes and signalled Tyler, who immediately came across the road and joined him. The two prisoners entered the bank together and remained about 20 minutes. The rule of the bank is to shut the doors at four o'clock. The prisoners were shut in with the customers. Witness saw the prisoners leave the bank, and shortly afterwards they separated. On the following Saturday, June 7, witness saw Tyler in St. James's Park, sitting on a bench near one of the milk-stands. Cauty soon afterwards joined him, and both went to the London and Westminster bank again. Cauty went in and Tyler remained outside. Cauty came out of the bank and walked round St. James's-square, and went again to the bank, where he remained about ten minutes. Cauty then came out and was joined by Tyler. After walking a little way they separated. On the 14th the same thing again occurred with Cauty and Tyler, and having made a report to the Commissioners of Police, Lund went, by the authority of Mr. Commissioner Mayne, to the bank, and communicated to the principals his suspicions. Certain arrangements were then made

in anticipation of a robbery. On the 21st witness again saw Tyler in the park. Cauty almost immediately afterwards joined him, and they went together into a public-house in Pall-mall. The prisoners went again to the bank, Cauty, as before, going in and Tyler remaining at the opposite corner. Cauty came out and lifted his hat twice, and Tyler came over to him, and after a short conversation they entered the bank together, Tyler having, as on former occasions, a great coat over his arm. A police constable having entered the bank, Cauty and Tyler immediately left. On the 28th witness saw Cauty in St. James's Park smoking a cigar. Tyler joined him about 3 o'clock, and the prisoners walked together to the public-house in Pall-mall. Witness immediately proceeded to Lord Dartmouth's residence, which is opposite the bank, and, having previously obtained permission, stationed himself in the hall. While on the watch he saw Cauty enter the bank. Cauty came out and lifted his hat, and Tyler joined him and went into the bank. In about three minutes Tyler came out, followed by Cauty, the first prisoner carrying a bag with something like a cash-box in it. Witness and Whichever followed the prisoners nearly as far as Regent-street before they stopped them. Witness took Tyler into custody, and asked him what he had in the bag. The prisoner replied, "a box," and he repeatedly denied, in the hearing of Cauty, that he knew Cauty, or had ever before seen him in his life. Cauty, when appealed to, said, "So help me—I never saw the man before." The prisoners were removed to the station-house, and the bag examined. It was found to contain a large-sized cashbox, which was identified as the property of the London and Westminster bank.

Police-sergeant Whichever gave precisely similar evidence, adding when the prisoners were taken to Scotland-yard a paper was found under the seat with these words on it:—"To inquire if any cash has been paid into the London and Westminster Bank by the Marquis of Anglesea to the account of Lord William Paget." The use to which this paper was put, it was conjectured, was to afford a pretence for going to the bank in order to watch for the favourable moment to get possession of the cashbox. Mr. O'Vile, the manager of the Bank, was examined. There was a second charge against the prisoners, on which they were remanded.

FAMINE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—The Royal Patriotic and Industrial Society of Scotland have issued a circular describing the deplorable condition of the islands and West Highlands, and earnestly solicit the support of the public. It appears that the consequences of the potato famine of 1846 have never been repaired, a great portion of the population being still destitute; that the resources on which they had been supported up to last September, at the rate of 1lb. or 1½lb. of meal per day, are exhausted; and that now thousands are in absolute want, and driven either to beggary or emigration, or tempted to steal. They state that, by "helping the poor to help themselves"—that is, by assisting the industrious with small sums to take plots of ground and cultivate them—by employing the able-bodied in model school farms, and by other similar economical plans of rural industry, &c.—multitudes of deserving but needy families may be rescued from penury and starvation.

OPPOSITION TO THE METROPOLITAN WATER BILL.—On Monday, in accordance with a numerously signed requisition, a meeting of members of Parliament, magistrates, and gentlemen connected with the city of London and metropolitan districts, was held at the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, for the purpose of adopting energetic measures for opposing the Government water bill for the metropolis. B. J. Armstrong, Esq., county magistrate of Middlesex, was called to the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M.P., Mr. William Williams, M.P., Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., W. Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark, &c. A committee was appointed to give effect to the resolutions, to receive subscriptions, and take all such measures as they might deem best—amongst which a great demonstration at Drury-lane theatre was mentioned. A subscription of £500 was announced.

REVOLTING DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—About ten days ago, a dog was observed in Martineau's-lane, near Norwich, carrying in his mouth what turned out to be a piece of human flesh! A search was instituted, and several portions of a body were found near the spot. Suspicion of a foul murder and horrible mutilation were of course excited, while some suggested that the body might have been improperly procured for surgical dissection, and then made away with. The latter supposition was afterwards discountenanced by the discovery of a man's waistcoat, and again of a shirt and a quantity of cotton waste, smeared with blood, and the roughness of the dismemberment. In the course of the search, a great number of pieces of flesh, and nearly all the bones that make up the human frame, were found. Surgical evidence, before the magistrates, pronounced the remains to be those of a girl between sixteen and twenty-six; who had probably been dead a fortnight.

THE CITY PEEL STATUE.—The committee have selected Mr. Behnes' model, and the Mansion-house end of King William-street for the site of the Peel statue.

The stout-hearted wife of the brave Sir John Franklin, it is feared by the Scotch journals, is fast sinking under the weight of her prolonged and terrible trial.

A further arrival of 30,000 pine apples has taken place by a vessel from Eleuthera. This large arrival will have the effect of stocking the markets so plentifully as to bring this esteemed and delicious fruit within the reach of all classes of the public at a very moderate price.

LITERATURE.

Skeleton Themes, intended to assist in Teaching and Acquiring the Art of Composition. By MARGARET THORNLEY. Edinburgh: Clark. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

THE conception of this book is admirable. It is intended to obviate that very annoying tendency to "ramble" which characterises the composition of young people. With this view it supplies them with material which they are to expand and adorn, in the shape of sketches or outlines. These are arranged in regular progression, under the heads of narrative subjects—subjects for description—subjects for the exercise of imagination—historical and biographical subjects—subjects for exercise of judgment and discrimination—skeleton themes on abstract subjects—and subjects intended to develop the power of conducting a process of reasoning. As far as we have examined them, the individual outlines are executed with much ability. But we do think that they are too full. The author almost offers a premium to indolence, by the completeness and elegance of her sketch. Not enough is left for the pupil to do. If they were more fragmentary in their character, we think sufficient aid would be offered, while greater scope would be left for the young writer's ingenuity. At the same time, it must be commended as a very excellent—and, indeed, unique—production.

Daily Bible Illustrations: Being Original Readings for a Year, on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology. Especially designed for the family circle. Vol. IV., Solomon and the Kings. By JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons.

THE present volume of this most popular serial publication completes the Illustrations founded upon the historical books of the Old Testament, and embraces a greater variety of subjects, and a wider range of information, than the preceding portions. The encouragement of the public, and the advice of friends, has induced Dr. Kitto to extend his original plan. To the first year's "Readings," composing one series of four volumes, will be added a second of the same extent. The latter will, after the interval of a few months, be published quarterly, and will comprise—"Job and the Poetical Books"—"Isaiah and the Prophets"—"The Life and Death of our Lord"—and "The Apostles of the Early Church." This extension of Dr. Kitto's plan, so as to embrace the consideration of those portions of Holy Writ which could not be brought within the limits of the four volumes, will give greater completeness to the design; and will, we should imagine, be highly satisfactory to all who have possessed themselves of the first series. The volume before us is dedicated by permission to her Majesty.

Empyrean and other Poems. By FRANCIS MAY. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

THE longest of these poems—"Empyrean"—contains many passages that display both fancy and command of language; but of the whole we are constrained to ask ourselves, What distinct purpose did the author propose himself in writing it?—nay, even what is his subject, and why did he call his work "Empyrean?" Or, should his theory exclude Poetry altogether from the realms of Art—reject the notion that a long poem ought to have a purpose and a plan—and maintain that Poetry is spontaneous and above rule—mere song, like a skylark's—we should like to ask, What genuine feeling has found utterance in this long rhapsody?

We fear the author has been premature in seeking audience at present. Until he has thought, and dreamed, and worked like his own idol, John Keats, scarcely can any poem of his justify his dedication-page, and become a worthy memorial of the "name written in water." The shorter pieces are far better than the poem which gives its name to the volume. Some of them are really spirited and pretty; and almost any one of them would give a favourable impression of the fancy and taste of the writer. We have not alluded to the faults of the book from any preference for that task, but because the chief impression that these verses leave is that of ability marred.

Christ the Bread of Life. By JOHN M'L CAMPBELL, formerly Minister of Row. Glasgow: Ogle and Son. London: Hamilton and Co., Paternoster-row.

THIS little work consists of two discourses on certain passages of Scripture, which admit of a construction favourable to the doctrine of transubstantiation. Mr. Campbell has not attempted a formal refutation of that doctrine, but offers valuable counsel to those half-Protestants of the present day who are hankering after a modification of it, who, while they disclaim belief in the real presence, ascribe to the elements a mysterious influence and a saving power. Of this Romanizing tendency Mr. Campbell finely says:—

"That which utters itself thus widely, and not unfrequently with much earnestness and solemnity, still is not the experienced sense of the deepest ultimate need in man. It pertains not to that depth in which the pure craving for Christ arises—in respect of which Christ is the desire of all nations. It asks, indeed, for a hold of the invisible and eternal; but it does so with mere fleshly negative conceptions of these, as the unknown opposites of seen and temporal; and not as apprehending in the spiritual the essentially invisible and eternal.

Though it demands a religion, and solemn transactions with God, it can be contented with assumed transactions with an unknown God. Thus coming short, in all respects, of the true sense of that need of men which is met by the grace of God in the gift of Christ, this craving of the mind has no authority; and however tenderly it may be right to deal with it, as it may be connected with some measure of awakenedness on the subject of religion, we can only regard its clothing the Lord's supper among Protestants with that practical interest which attaches to the Mass of Romanism, as one among the many instances of its influence in substituting superstition for religion."

The author is evidently one—

"Whose faith has centre everywhere,
Nor cares to fix itself in form."

But he writes with kindness and respect for those who differ from him. We cordially commend to our readers this calm, dispassionate, and thoughtful protest against that most common and worst tendency of the religious spirit—to rest in ecclesiastical forms instead of spiritual realities.

POETRY.

VICTORIA: AN ODE.*

(BY ALFRED TENNYSON).

REVERED Victoria, you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brain, or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old,

I thank you that your royal grace
To one of less desert allows
This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttered nothing base:

And should your greatness, and the care
That yokes with empire, yield you time
To make demand of modern rhyme,
If aught of ancient worth be there,

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers I could trust
Your sweetness. May you rule as long,

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
"She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land repaid;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife, and queen.

"She brought a vast design to pass,
When Europe and the scatter'd ends
Of our fierce world were mixt as friends
And brethren in her halls of glass;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom broader yet,

"By shaping some august decree
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

* Prefixed to a new edition of the Poet Laureate's Poems.

GLEANINGS.

Galignani states that chloroform is being tried as a motive power in the port of Lorient.

The proprietors of the Manchester newspapers have come to the resolution to advance the price of their journals one halfpenny each copy, from 4d. to 5d.

In a list of the wills which have been recently proved, with the amount on which the probate duty was paid, is that of Mr. R. Newcombe, the proprietor of the *Stamford Mercury*, for £500,000.

The cholera is beginning to assume a very disastrous appearance in the western states of America.

The oldest person returned by the census-takers in the United States is Sukey Wright, a coloured woman, in the city of Baltimore. She is one hundred and twenty-five years of age. At the time of the revolution in 1776 she had a child twenty-five years of age.

The compartment in the Great Exhibition occupied by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell is said to contain three tons of silver.

Several of the Liverpool Church-school Committees intend to defray the expenses incurred by their teachers in visiting the Great Exhibition during the present vacation.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have commissioned a gentleman from the north to engage the services of a Gaelic teacher for the royal family.

The *Britannia* says, it is a fact well known to the police, that upwards of 150 season tickets, at three guineas each, for admission to the Crystal Palace, have been purchased by English thieves.

"If you marry," said an uncle, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the work of the house—taste enough to dress herself—pride enough to wash herself before breakfast—and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

Colonel Sibthorp has contradicted in Parliament the slanderous rumour that he had been to the Exhibition.

The *Ulster Gazette* says that titles of the Abcarian stamp can make a somebody out of everybody in Ireland. "This week, we have a genius in Limerick, annexing T.L.P. to his name. What do these initials import? Professor of Theological Literature? No—but 'Turnkey, Limerick Prison.'"

A young man who had been employed by Mr. Gill, solicitor, of Tranmere, to fence a hedge, died from the festering and subsequent mortification which resulted from a thorn entering his lip.

A little boy, twenty months old, the son of a clergyman's servant, at Leicester, was choked last week by a small piece of bone, contained in a morsel of beef-steak pie which was given to him by his father.

THE EXHIBITION AND THE POOR.—Dr. Bateman has offered a prize of five guineas for the best essay on the following subject:—"In what way is the Great Exhibition calculated to increase the domestic comforts and elevate the character of the working-classes? and what are the best means of making it available for these purposes?" The essays are to be sent, with as little delay as possible, to the Society of Arts, or to Dr. Bateman, East India-road, London.

The Mormons of Salt Lake City propose to construct a railroad from the Salt Lake to San Francisco, and this proposition is highly favoured by capitalists and leading men in San Francisco. "The Mormons," remarks an American correspondent, "though a fanatical, are really a wonderful people for indomitable energy, industry, and perseverance. Already they form quite a powerful nation in the very centre of savage tribes, and their metropolis contains 25,000 souls."

The Executive Committee have, it is said, granted permission to Mr. Selous to erect a studio in one of the galleries of the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of completing his picture of the inauguration of that edifice. The picture itself is to be upon a large scale.

The *Sunderland Herald* understands that it is the intention of Mazzini shortly to pay a visit to the principal towns in the North of England, to deliver a course of lectures on "The Rise and Progress of Civil and Religious Liberty in the States of Italy."

THE MOUSTACHE.—A correspondent of the *United Service Gazette* advocates the growth of the moustache for both army and navy, as being conducive to the health of all those who are exposed to night dews and vicissitudes of climate. He says he was in an expedition where many were carried off by a malaria fever, caused by the land being irrigated, and sleeping under canvass. It was observed by the medical officers, that with those who wore the moustache it assumed a less malignant type, owing to the hair on the lip protecting the nostrils, and rarifying the air before it reached the lungs.

Miss Martineau states that, during the scarcity in 1800, hundreds ate nettles and other weeds, and without salt, which was then taxed 15s. per bushel. It is believed that, at that period, the persons who daily washed from head to foot were extremely few. The *Literary Gazette* says that a gentleman of that time who was troubled with uneasy sensations of the skin, and had consulted physicians in vain, was advised by a friend to try soap and water. The suggestion struck him as something novel and acute. "Egad," said he, "that's not a bad idea."

THE NEW FEMALE COSTUME IN AMERICA.—The American papers contain scattered items of news upon the revolution in female attire taking place in the United States. "The first example," says the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* (May 19th), "of the short skirt and Turkish trousers, has made its appearance on East Water-street this afternoon. The dress is of green silk, and the trousers of white linen, full, and gathered into a band at the ankle, with a short ruff. The appearance is extremely elegant and graceful. The young lady who has had the courage thus to face the Mede and Persian law of long-established custom, and discard an awkward and useless style of dress for one both becoming and commodious, deserves the highest praise. We trust that a host of others will follow her example, and leave street-sweeping to its legitimate professors." "Yesterday," says the *Cleveland Herald* (May 22nd), "two young ladies, of fairest reputation and attractions, donned the new costume, and though the 'observed of all observers,' made their afternoon promenade. Their dress was elegant and beautiful—skirts reaching to the knee, and loose trousers of white." The *Philadelphia Ledger* (May 26th), says, "Chesnut-street was thrown into a singular state of commotion on Saturday last, by the appearance in the public streets, for the first time, of a pair of trousers upon the lower limbs of one of the fair daughters of Eve. The sensation produced was great." The *Boston Mail* (May 26th), has the following:—"Last evening, or late in the afternoon, our citizens were gratified with a sight of the new costume. A sweet Miss of some sixteen summers was out on promenade, 'the observed of all observers.' She had on pink coloured pants, a coat, a vest, and nice little hat. The Turkish-dressed beauty was accompanied by a gentleman, who, carrying a big cane, formed her protection. They marched and countermarched the streets, and went upon the common." And the *Hartford Chronicle* (same date), says:—"Several ladies appeared in our streets on Saturday with pantaloons, short-dresses, and flats. As it was the first appearance in this city of this new costume, it naturally attracted much attention."—*Weekly News*, now incorporated with the *Weekly Chronicle*.

We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 137, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

The *Preston Chronicle* has a strange advertisement which has been extensively circulated in the town of Openshaw, Lancashire. One Mrs. ———, milliner, dress-maker, &c., E——-street, Openshaw, announces that, "through the mysterious workings of Divine Providence, she has in a great measure renewed her former strength, and purposes resuming her business in all its branches, viz., Millinery, Dress and Straw Bonnet making." She concludes with saying that she trusts the friends of justice, truth, and righteousness, "will consider the responsible duty which now devolves on them, in giving every support to our own Bible-taught members of these three United Kingdoms, and also of withdrawing their support from those who are foreigners to us both in person and principle, that in course of time we may again behold the glory of a now offended, but a yet merciful God shed abroad over our lands!"

BIRTHS.

June 24, at Towcester, Northamptonshire, Mrs. J. C. GREEN, of a son.
June 27, at Holland-grove, North Brixton, the wife of the Rev. W. LEAKE, of a son.
June 27, Mrs. JAMES MIRAM, of Chishill, of a son.
June 28, at Cambria-place, Newport, the wife of Mr. L. JENKINS, merchant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 24, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., Mr. W. O. PURCHASE, of Romsey, to Miss REBEKAH BOOTH, of Hackney, the youngest daughter of the late Isaac Booth, Esq.
June 25, at Ponder's-end Chapel, Middlesex, by the Rev. J. Lockyer, Mr. G. R. SWAIN, of Tottenham, to HARRIET LOCKYER, of Ponder's-end.
June 26, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. A. James, Mr. SHORT, of Frederick-street, Birmingham, to Mrs. FARNOL, daughter of the late J. Baillie, Esq., of Greenside House, Edinburgh.
June 26, at Archdeacon-lane Chapel, Leicester, Mr. JOSEPH ROYER, of Southfields'-place, Leicester, commercial traveller, to Miss HARRIET CLAXTON GROSS, only child of the late Mr. J. Gross, Ironmonger, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Jesse Claxton, solicitor, of the same place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Button, Independent minister, of Kenilworth, and uncle to the bride.
June 26, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. W. Howieson, HENRY WILLIAM BROWN to SUSANNAH SOPHIA WALTERS, the eldest daughter of Mr. Walters, of the Old Kent-road.
July 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Mary's, Great Derby, by the Rev. J. G. Pike, Mr. HENRY MORRISHAW, to MARY JANE, only daughter of Mr. GEORGE STEVENSON, of the same place.

DEATHS.

June 21, aged 65, Mr. ADAM BROWN, of Herbert-street. He was much respected, and universally beloved by all who knew him; and those who witnessed his death are satisfied of his happiness. May our last end be like his.
June 22, at Teignmouth, Devon, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, WINIFRED, wife of Mr. J. HOOD, of the South Devon Railway.
June 25, aged 61, JOANNA, wife of Mr. C. SPURDEN, of Friday-street.
June 27, after one month's severe suffering, at the house of her son (the Rev. J. J. Freeman), while on a visit, in her 81st year, Mrs. BRITTAIN, of Walworth.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Another change of weather, and Stocks are buoyant again. The last seven sunny days of June have added hundreds of thousands sterling to the value of the growing crops, and will prevent an equal amount from being passed into the hands of foreign growers. The farmers can scarcely assume one look of characteristic dissatisfaction, and Mr. Disraeli's dying speech for the session provokes only a momentary exhibition of ire. They would have forgotten even their fancied wrongs, had he not cruelly reminded them that they are the most ill-used and ill-abused portion of the population. Five more weeks of sun and shower, and it would be hard to convince them that either Providence or law was frowning on their labours. It may matter apparently little to them whether Stocks are high or low, but it does matter notwithstanding. Consols are never at 97 when June is wet, and the clouds are heavily frowning on July, or when the early ear is blighted or the ground parched with drought. But all the Stocks are firm, Consols have advanced, and did we not learn from other sources that the farmers' hopes are brightening, this would be sufficient to assure us of the fact. Mr. Disraeli, therefore, may sleep the sleep of Rip Van Winkle for the remainder of the session. The following has been the

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	96½
Cons. for Auct.	96½	96½	97½	96½	97½	98
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	259
Bank Stock ..	212½	212½	—	—	214	214
Exchq. Bills..	46 pm.	46 pm.	47 pm.	41 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.
India Bonds ..	53 pm.	51 pm.	53 pm.	52 pm.	—	58 pm.
Long Annuity.	7½	7½	7 5-16	—	—	7½

The settlement of account took place in the Foreign Market on Friday. Mexican, Spanish, and Russian Stocks have advanced, and the value of all other Bonds has been firmly maintained. Belgian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 93½; Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89½; Peruvian Deferred, 42½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 34½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 21½; Spanish Passive Bonds, 6½; Dutch Four per Cent., 91½.

The Share Market has been very agitated during the week—"now high, now low," and now hardly

with any price at all. North Western have been down to 120; Midland to 45; and South Western to 21½. One speculator to a large amount—a "respectable West-end tradesman"—has been half-ruined by buying for a rise. It having become known to the dealers that some were buying beyond their means, they formed a conspiracy (they had Stock Exchange consciences) to force them on settling-day to very onerous terms. Mr. ———, therefore, who had purchased on account to the extent of £30,000, had to sell out at a heavy loss—the "dealers" taking care, of course, that every Stock in which he was interested should be depreciated. There was a drop, consequently, on Thursday, in all the leading lines; his shares, sold at a heavy loss to himself, were bought at a profit by the "dealers;" and on Saturday he is "gazetted" in the "Partnerships Dissolved." As soon as the account was settled, prices rose again, but the market was dull yesterday at a slight decline. The week's traffic returns, however, are unusually favourable, so much so, as to induce in us a confident suspicion that if prices are low now, it is not because railway property is depreciated, or the dividends likely to be small, but solely owing to the evil machinations of a few speculators of the class who profited by the injudicious purchases of the "West-end tradesman." We believe, on the contrary, that so far as the returns are concerned—and what can be better evidence of prosperity?—railway property was never in a better condition; and we should judge that a rapid rise will take place before the close of the present month, for then it will be the interest of the speculators to sell. The increase in the amount received on railway traffic last week over the corresponding period last year, was no less than £34,409. We see by a statement in one of the papers, that £650 was taken at Euston-square, on Saturday night, from the passengers by one (the ten o'clock) train!

A case with reference to crossed cheques, payable through bankers, is noticed under our Law Intelligence, and is well worthy the attention of commercial men. In connexion with this subject, we cannot refrain from noticing an act of what almost wears the appearance of spite, committed by a respectable private bank against a joint-stock bank. It is well-known that as one mode of preventing joint-stock banks from competing with them on equal terms, the private bankers have always excluded these establishments from the facilities of the clearing-house. It might be thought that the principle of mutual accommodation would prove in the long run the soundest policy; but if the private bankers do not think so, no one will question their right to act otherwise, if they please. But the case we have to mention is clearly a transgression of justice and common sense, if not of law. A cheque for £2,235, presented by the Union Bank of London on Messrs. Masterman, crossed with the words "——— and Company," to signify that it was only to be paid to a bank, was refused payment, on the assumed ground that it was intended to be passed through the clearing-house belonging to the private bankers, and to which joint-stock banks are not admitted. The interpretation put by Messrs. Masterman and Co. on the words "and Company" is, therefore, that it denotes the cheque is not to be paid to a company unless it be a private one, and that the intention is not simply to protect it from being paid to any one else than a banker, but also that it should pass through a specific process which the private firms have adopted for their own particular convenience. Such acts of hostility as this, founded on the putting-down principle of Sir Peter Laurie, are likely to rebound on the heads of those who have recourse to them. It may be that the public are appreciating more highly than ever the advantages offered to them by joint-stock banks to the detriment of their long-established and more exclusive competitors, but at all events, the former are entitled to fair play in the race of competition. There will no doubt always be a large class of the community who will prefer the private to the joint-stock banks, at whatever cost; but, on the other hand, there are thousands of commercial men, of equal credit, integrity, and industry, to whom the economical facilities offered them by the joint-stock banks, are of great and lasting benefit. On public grounds, a monopoly of banking facilities in private hands, is strongly to be deprecated, but especially such an exhibition of paltry hostility as we have noted above. We cannot, however, believe, that other banking firms approve of such a course of procedure.

Two failures have occurred since our last, that of the Messrs. Rufford, bankers, at Stourbridge and Bromsgrove; and of Messrs. Charles and William Brunskill, silk and riband manufacturers, of Paternoster-row. The cause of the former failure is not known, but the liabilities are not supposed to be heavy. The debts of the latter are stated at £9,000, and their assets, it is supposed, will yield about 5s. in the pound.

Trade in the provinces is very brisk, and the Corn Market is firm.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96½	Brazil.....	80½
Do. Account.....	98½	Equador.....	81½
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	91½
3½ New.....	98½	French 3 per cent.....	91½
Long Annuities.....	7½	Granada.....	17½
Bank Stock.....	214	Mexican 5 per cent new.....	34½
India Stock.....	261	Portuguese.....	34
Exchequer Bills—		Russian.....	102½
June.....	48 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	31½
India Bonds.....	58 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	40½
		Ditto Passive.....	6½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 27.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 27,446,830	Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,160
		Other Securities.....	2,964,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	13,413,445
		Silver Bullion.....	33,375
	£ 27,446,830		£ 27,446,830

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£ 14,563,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£ 13,544,281
Reserve.....	3,101,282	Other Securities.....	13,234,757
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	8,635,550	Notes.....	8,532,105
Other Deposits.....	8,713,685	Gold and Silver Coin.....	751,540
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,059,157		
	£ 36,062,683		£ 36,062,683

Dated the 26th day of June, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton, Bristol.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLOM, THOMAS, Regent-street, bookseller, July 5, August 19: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street.

BALLINGALL, JAMES, Edward-street, Portman-square, pianoforte maker, July 4, August 8: solicitor, Mr. Paxton, Bloomsbury-square.

BOYD, ISAAC, Spital-square, silk merchant, July 12, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Coleman-street.

BRIDGES, WILLIAM, jun., Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, farmer, July 5, August 19: solicitor, Mr. Schultz, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

CARPENTER, JOHN NELSON, Eardisland, Herefordshire, miller, July 12, August 11: solicitor, Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, Liverpool, basket manufacturer, July 10, August 7: solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

GARROW, WILLIAM, Bootle, near Liverpool, merchant, July 14 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Forshaw, Liverpool.

MATHEWSON, HUGH, Liverpool, merchant, July 14 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Bardwell and Little, Liverpool.

MURRAY, JOHN, Sheerness, builder, July 4, August 8: solicitors, Mr. Beckitt, South-square, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Ward, Sheerness.

OWEN, JOHN, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, flannel merchant, July 21, August 5: solicitors, Messrs. Woosnam and Lloyd, Newtown; and Mr. Mason, Liverpool.

PRICE, JOSEPH, and LAMBERT, JOHN, Birmingham, paper makers, July 8 and 30: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

TIDY, THOMAS GEORGE, Rugby, Warwickshire, bookseller, July 3 and 31: solicitor, Mr. Watkinson, Rugby.

TUCKER, WILLIAM, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, coal merchant, July 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Leveit and Champney, Kingston-upon-Hull.

WALFORD, JONAS, Northwold, Norfolk, money scrivener, July 10, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Pringle, Stevenson, and Shum, King's-road, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. J. L. and W. Reed, Downham-market, Norfolk.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, Lancaster, cabinet maker, July 8 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Rowley, Manchester.

J. Wilkinson, Brymbo, Denbighshire, ironmaster, fifth div. of 9d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—J. Rowlett, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 3d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, July 2.

BANKRUPTS.

HERVEY, JAMES, Halifax, Yorkshire, share broker, July 17, August 38: solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Adam, Halifax, and Courtenay and Compton, Leeds.

SAUNDERS, FRANCIS WOOLHOUSE, Thame, Oxfordshire, harness-maker, July 12, August 19: solicitor, Mr. Cooke, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SPARROW, OWEN, Aldgate High-street, City, grocer, July 11, August 13: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street.

LLEWELLYN, THOMAS, Bristol, grocer, July 14, August 13: solicitor, Mr. Bigg, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CASSIDAY, PETER, Dundee, furniture dealer, July 7, and 23. HUNTER, WALTER, Bonny Rigg, Edinburgh, grocer, June 28, July 18.

MEIKLEJOHN, JOHN, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, July 4, and 25.

WHITE, JOHN, Cambernau, Dumbartonshire, mason, July 4, and 25.

DIVIDENDS.

William Ambrose Bradford, Long-acre, cheesemonger, 2nd div. of 4d., July 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Thomasine Sarah Bullant, Norwich, haberdasher, 1st div. of 5d., July 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Pope, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and Lombard-street, City, coal merchant, 1st div. of 1s., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Richards, Devonport, Devonshire, printer, div. of 2s. 2d., July 4, and any subsequent Tuesday and Friday, at Hernaman's, Exeter—Robert Wade, Plymouth, Devonshire, grocer, div. of 5s., July 4, and any subsequent Tuesday and Friday, at Hernaman's, Exeter.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 30.

The weather for some days past having been extremely warm, and fine for the growing crops, the supply of English Wheat, although small this morning, sold slowly at a reduction of 2s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. The arrivals of Foreign Wheat were large, and holders offered to sell at lower prices; this, however, did not lead to business, and, upon the whole,

little was done. Flour rather easier to buy. Barley fully as dear. Beans and Peas without alteration. We were more liberally supplied with Foreign Oats, but very few of home growth; prices were quite as high to-day as last week, and all corn in good condition found a steady sale. Lined Cakes were scarce.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 40 to 43		Dantsig	49 to 50
Ditto White..... 42 .. 43		Anhalt and Marks.. 35 .. 40	
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .. 38 .. 40		Ditto White..... 40 .. 42	
Northumberland, and Scotch, White..... 38 .. 40		Pomeranian red .. 40 .. 42	
Ditto Red..... 36 .. 38		Rostock	42 .. 45
Lowland, and Somerset, Red		Danish and Fries-land	34 .. 36
Ditto White		Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga .. 34 .. 36	
Rye		Polish Odesa .. 34 .. 37	
Barley		Marianopolis & Berdianski .. 34 .. 36	
Scotch		Taganrog	34 .. 35
Angus		Brabant French .. 35 .. 37	
Malt, Ordinary		Ditto White	38 .. 40
Pale		Salonica	32 .. 34
Peas, Grey		Egyptian	27 .. 28
Maple		Rye	27 .. 23
White		Barley—	
Boilers		Wismar & Rostock. 21 .. 24	
Beans, Large		Danish	21 .. 25
Ticks		Saai	22 .. 24
Harrow		East Friesland .. 19 .. 21	
Pigeon		Egyptian	18 .. 19
Oats—		Danube	18 .. 19
Line & York feed 20 .. 22		Peas, White	24 .. 25
Do. Poland & Pot. 22 .. 24		Boilers	26 .. 27
Berwick & Scotch. 22 .. 26		Beans, Horse	24 .. 26
Scotch feed		Pigeon	28 .. 30
Irish feed and black 18 .. 20		Egyptian	22 .. 24
Ditto Potato		Oats—	
Linseed, sowing		Grainings, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and blk. 18 .. 20	
Rapeseed, Essex, new		Do. thick and brew 21 .. 24	
£24 to £27 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	20 .. 21
Caraway Seed, Essex, new		Flour—	
£26 to 30s. per cwt.		U. S., per 196 lbs. .. 16 .. 21	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Hamburg	19 .. 20
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 ..		Dantsig and Stettin 20 .. 21	
per 1,000		French, per 280 lbs. 23 .. 28	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			
Ship			
Town			

WHEAT.	WHEAT.
Wheat	Wheat
Barley	Barley
Oats	Oats
Rye	Rye
Beans	Beans
Peas	Peas

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 30.

Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with each kind of Foreign stock, but the arrival of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were considerably less than those exhibited on Monday last. Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was very moderate, the demand for most breeds of Beasts was steady, and, in some instances, the prime Scotch, runts, and Herefords, including short-horns, were disposed of at a trifling advance in the quotations. However, the general top figure for Beef did not exceed 3s. 6d. per 8lb., at which a good clearance was effected. Comparatively speaking, the supply of Sheep was tolerably good as to number, and of full average quality. On the whole, the Mutton trade was inactive; nevertheless, last week's prices were fairly supported, the prime old Down selling at 3s. 10d. per 8lb. The season for Lambs from the Isle of Wight is now closed. From other quarters the receipts were tolerably extensive, whilst the demand was slow at late rates. Calves, the supply of which was by no means large, moved off slowly at the late decline. In Pigs very little was doing, at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Mutton	2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.	Pork	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	890	10,900	378
Monday	3,456	30,390	332

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 30.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The hot weather has imparted additional dulness to the de-

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The hot weather has imparted additional dulness to the demand for Butter. There was not much doing in Irish last week, and prices inclined downwards. Foreign met a slow and limited sale at a decline of 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon was more freely dealt in, particularly Hamburg, and on the finer descriptions 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance was realized; stale parcels were not readily saleable, and prices for such irregular. Hams partially neglected, and their value nominal. In Lard there was little done, nor any noticeable change in price.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, June 30.—We note an extremely dull trade, at declining prices, the supply of all sorts being much beyond the demand. Dorset, fine weekly, 76s. to 88s. per cwt.; do. middling, 60s. to 70s.; Devon, 64s. to 72s.; Fresh, 6s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 5d. per 4lb. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed market were of too little importance to warrant alteration in quotations, hardly a bargain having been closed.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.	
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.	
Cow Grass (nominal)	£- to £-
Trefoil (per cwt.)	18s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last)	new £25 to £27, old £- to £-
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.	
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 18s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.	
Tares, Winter, per bush.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal	
Caraway (per cwt.)	now, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed.....	red, 40s. to 45s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.)	35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.)	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.).....	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odesa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.)	32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 31s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.)	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 30.—Beyond a few speculative purchases, very little business is doing in our market. Accounts from the plantations are in no degree improved, and the duty of £100,000 is fully supported. Prices have undergone no alteration.

Sussex Pockets	80s. to 90s.
Weald of Kent	80s. to 100s.
Mid and East Kent	90s. to 100s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, June 28.—Trade is steady, and the market well supplied with all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables in season. Forced Peaches and Nectarines continue to be sent in unusually large quantities. English Pines and Hothouse Grapes are plentiful and good. Strawberries from the open ground are now in good demand, and the supply is well kept up. Cherries are cheaper. West Indian Pines fetch from 3s. to 5s. each. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Asparagus, young Carrots, French Beans, and Green Peas, are received in quantity. Frame Potatoes may be obtained at 8d. to 4d. per pound. Lettuce and other salad are sufficient for the demand. The best Mushrooms fetch 1s. 3d. per pottle. Cut Flowers consist of Heath, Pelargonium, Mignonette, Heliotrope, Stephanotis Floribunda, Cinerarias, Pinks, Moss and Provins Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 30.

The deliveries of Tallow have been somewhat extensive during the past week for the time of year; hence, the market is tolerably firm, at very full prices. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 9d. per cwt., and for forward delivery from 38s. 6d. to 39s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks, 8,429	Casks, 2,418	Casks, 23,115	Casks, 23,971	Casks, 36,597
Price of Y. C. ...	40s. 3d. to 40s. 6d.	44s. 6d. to 44s. 9d.	38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d.	36s. 9d. to 37s. 9d.	37s. 9d. to 38s. 9d.
Delivery last week	532	1,448	1,233	802	1,415
Do. from 1st June	3,687	6,427	4,703	4,286	4,350
Arrived last week	358	770	1,041	40	244
Do. from 1st June	3,990	6,316	2,415	2,633	4,344
Price of Town ...	53s. 0d.	46s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 30.—The imports of Wool into London last week were limited, being 2,148 bales, of which 1,623 bales were from Sydney, 36 bales from Alexandria, and the rest from Germany. The market for Foreign and Colonial Wool has been very quiet, though firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—SCOTCH.—There is still a little demand for Laid Highland Wool for immediate wants at about our quotations. White Highland is scarce. There has been more doing in both crossed and Cheviot, at somewhat lower quotations, to clear off old stocks before the market.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.
White Highland do.	11s. 6d. to 12s. 0d.
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	10s. 9d. to 11s. 0d.
Do. do. washed	11s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	11s. 6d. to 12s. 0d.
Do. do. washed	14s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
White Cheviot do. do.	23s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
Imports for the week	65 bales.
Previously this year	965 do.

FOREIGN.—There has been a fair business doing by private contract during the week; in some cases, for West-coast Wool, at prices in favour of the buyer. There is to be a small sale of damaged East India Wool on Tuesday, July 1.

Import for the week 240 bales. |

Previously this year 37,969 „ |

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 3d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; foreign, 34s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm £26 to £24, bagged £—; South sea, £29 to £—; Seal, pale, £20 0s. to £23 0s.; do. coloured, £29; Cod, £28 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calveskins, each, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 30.

	At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow Hay ..	Smithfield, 65s. to 85s.
Clover Hay	Cumberland, 65s. to 85s.
Straw	Whitechapel, 65s. to 85s.

Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 5 0 5 7 6
Nail rods	6 2 6 6 5 0
Hoops	7 0 0 7 5 0
Sheets, singles.....	7 12 6 7 17 0
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0 4 15 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—	3 5 0

Do. Anthracite	3 10 0
Pig, in Wales	3 0 0
Do. do. forge	2 5 2 10 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	1 19 6—2 0 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15 0
Do. in Wales	3 10 3 15 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5 2 0
Rails	5 10 0
Chairs	4 0 0

TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

On TUESDAY, JULY 8th,

THE BAZAAR

In aid of the

WESLEYAN REFORM MOVEMENT will be opened in the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. The Bazaar will open Daily, between the hours of Eleven in the Forenoon and Eight in the Evening, from the 8th to the 14th of July.

Amongst the Articles contributed, and which will be exposed for Sale, may be mentioned the following:—Ladies and Gentlemen's Under-clothing of every description; a great variety of Caps, Bonnets, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.; Children's Clothing, both useful and ornamental, and of various qualities and prices; Jewellery and Millinery; two beautiful Velvet-pile Carpets, and Carpeting of different kinds; Table-cloths; a large assortment of Sheffield goods—Knives, Razors, Scissors, Tools, Table Cutlery, &c.; a variety of China and Glass ware; a beautiful Set of Decanters, valued at £5; a pair of elegant Carriage Lamps, of the value of £8 5s.; Camphine Lamps; Papier Maché goods, in Inkstands, Trays, &c.; Fancy Drawing-room Tables, Chairs, Ottomans, &c.; Toys in great variety; various Oil Paintings; Portraits, in oil, of the Expelled Preachers; the Portrait of a Gentleman in enamel, presented by Mr. Simpson, miniature painter to the Queen; Landscapes, Drawings, and Prints; Books; Models of Ships and Boats, from £1 to £10, each; a splendid collection of Minerals from North Wales, Cornwall, and Derbyshire; Painted Glass Windows—subjects, Christ in the Garden, John Wesley's Expulsion; a Pulpit; Welsh Flannels; Ladies' Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Slippers; a Pyramid of Prussiate of Potash, from Messrs. Dawson, of Edinburgh, value £5 5s.; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Tartan Kilts and Bonnets, and Tartan Dresses; Tourists' Umbrellas, from Wilson and Mathieson, of Glasgow (the same as in the Great Exhibition); Writing-desks; Stockings; Parasols; Stuffed Birds, &c. &c.

The Stalls will be arranged topographically, so that the articles supplied from any given locality will be found on the stall bearing the name of that particular town or district. The following will be the stalls, and they will be attended by ladies from the respective neighbourhoods:—Bath, Bristol, Bradford, Birmingham, Bolton, Chatham, Glasgow, Holt, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London (four stalls), Newcastle, Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, Norfolk, Lincoln and Louth, Rochdale, Oxford and Reading, Sheffield, Sunderland, Wales, Ireland, &c. &c.

Admission by Tickets, which may be had at 11, Exeter Hall, Strand; at "The Wesleyan Times" Office, 80, Fleet-street; and at the doors of the Hanover-square Rooms; at the following prices:—Family Ticket, to admit the whole party, 10s.; Single Tickets, ditto, 2s. 6d.; Family Tickets, to admit once, 3s.; Single Tickets, ditto, 1s.—The full value will be returned in goods.

In connexion with the BAZAAR, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Large Room, Exeter Hall, on Tuesday Evening, July 8, at Half-past Six.

W. H. COZENS-HARDY, Esq., of Letheringsett-Hall, in the Chair.

G. W. Harrison, Esq., of Wakefield; the Rev. James Everett, of York; the Rev. Dr. Campbell; the Rev. Dr. Jabez Burns; Messrs. Martin and Griffith, of Manchester; Mr. N. T. Langridge, of Southwark; Mr. Joseph Colman, of Holt, and others, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Admission to the Gallery and the body of the Hall, free. Platform Tickets may be obtained at 11, Exeter Hall; at the Bazaar, on the morning of the meeting; at "The Wesleyan Times" Office; or from any of the Circuit Secretaries.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invades require for breakfast an evening repeat to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, constipation, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, price 4s., by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by appointed agents, Chemists, and others.

N.B. For a list of agents, see Bradshaw's Guide. 6d.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supercedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, apoplexy, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, uneasiness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these baseless attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food."

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,

"August 27th, 1849."

"Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth."

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age."

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time."

"W. R. REEVES."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL."

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850."

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me."

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

"WALTER KEATING."

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food."

"JAMES PORTER."

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."

"ANDREW FRASER."

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex."

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular."

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Naxing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts."

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puff, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise."

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850"

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. I have done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,"

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the sea and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 23s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry; Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONNS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or, post free, 1s. 4d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 2d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London, Agents will please apply.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAFARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

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ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and braces abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

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Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disgusting and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boil, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions blotches, excoerations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its dolorous, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otorrhoea; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

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SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

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I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

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I am, your obedient servant,

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Rev. Algernon Wells, and the Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, all of whom were members of the Council.

Referring, for information respecting the origin and plan of New College, London, to documents already before the public, the Council reported, that the plan of the united committee was being carried out as far as possible, and that the experience of the past year had tended to strengthen the opinion of its suitability and general excellence. The completion of the building having been hindered, a house in the immediate vicinity had been fitted up as a temporary college, in which the exercises of the session had been carried on with great regularity. The session had been opened and closed with devotional services—the first on Tuesday, October 4, in the school-room adjoining Park Chapel, Camden-town, at which an address had been delivered by the Principal; the other on Tuesday, June 24 (with an address by the Rev. Prof. Godwin), in one of the classrooms of the new building, which it was hoped would be quite ready for use before the commencement of the next session. A detailed report of lectures and examinations in the departments of theology and of literature followed; the amount of class-work reported being highly creditable to the zeal and diligence of both professors and students; and the results of the examinations (held at Christmas and at Midsummer, as well as at other periods of the session) were declared to be generally satisfactory. A like satisfaction was expressed with the general character and conduct of the students throughout the session. Special acknowledgments were offered to ministers who had sought opportunities of friendly and religious intercourse with the students. Of the students retiring at the close of the session, Mr. R. Brindley has accepted a pastorate at Lynn; Mr. S. W. Kilpin goes to supply at Reading; Mr. George Clarke returns to Hobart Town, to labour in conjunction with the Rev. J. Ribbet; and Mr. W. Gill, B.A., has been appointed by the Directors of the London Missionary Society to a station in the South Seas. Number of students admitted from the old Colleges:—From Homerton, 5; from Coward, 3; from Highbury, 27—total, 35. Total number on the books of the College during the session, 60. Total number of applications for admission, 29 (including 4 from students transferred from Chestnut College); rejected or withdrawn, 5; admitted, 9; still under consideration, 11. Five out of these eleven candidates will, if admitted, support themselves. Six lay students have been admitted; more could not have been expected at present. The Minutes of Council respecting missionary students, and respecting the admission of the sons of Christian ministers as lay students (which have already appeared in our columns), were referred to. The encouragements of the year were briefly recorded; individual subscriptions and donations, especially one of £350 from the Rev. E. T. Frost, of Northampton; and another of a valuable collection of books and specimens, from the late Rev. Dr. Pye Smith; congregational collections given or promised; applications from churches in want of pastors. In conclusion, the Council impressed upon the meeting the necessity of sustained and extended effort, and commended the undertaking to the Divine direction and blessing.

The Rev. Thomas Binney moved, and the Rev. J. Hayden seconded, and the Rev. T. James supported, the following resolution:—

That the Report now read, with the treasurer's account appended, be received, printed, and distributed under the direction of the Council. That this meeting, cherishing a deep conviction that a well-trained ministry is one of the great and constant wants of the Church, devoutly rejoices in the measure of encouragement which has attended the labours of the Council during the past year; and pledges itself to renewed and more extensive effort, in dependence on the Divine blessing, to secure the prosperity and efficiency of New College, London.

Some discussion arose as to the justice and propriety of missionary students being educated in the College without something like a remuneration; but the first resolution was carried unanimously. Dr. Morison then moved:—

That this meeting cordially approves the arrangements made by the Council for the reception and encouragement of Missionary students, as well as for the admission of the sons of Christian ministers as lay students at a reduced scale of fees.

A lengthy discussion then ensued, in which the chairman, Dr. Morison, Dr. Massie, Mr. Binney, Mr. Kitchener, Mr. William Walker, Mr. Eusebius Smith, Rev. W. T. Watson, Mr. E. Pye Smith, Mr. Coombs, and Rev. T. Davies, York-road, took part. The resolution was ultimately put and carried.

Mr. Coombs announced a gift of £1,000 from J. Remington Mills, Esq., for the foundation of a scholarship, or to be dispensed in any way the council deemed most likely to advance the object in view which announcement was received with loud cheers.

A list of the names of gentlemen composing the Council for the ensuing year was then read, and the officers reappointed, and thanks voted for past services.

The session of the Stepney Baptist Institution closed on Friday, when the classical departments, under the care of Dr. Gray and Mr. Pratten, were examined by Dr. William Smith. The theological and other departments were examined early in the week by Mr. Bosworth, of Dover, Mr. Salter, of Amersham, and other friends. The number of students during the greater part of the session was twenty, and it is expected that the next session will begin with at least an equal number. Two of the students have graduated, and four have left the institution to settle as pastors in different localities, with pleasing prospects of usefulness. The session for 1851-2 commences on Monday, September 16th, and the opening service is fixed for Wednesday, September 17th, when the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel has engaged to address the students. Several old subscribers have been removed during the year by death, two of whom—Mr. Hearn, of High Wycombe, and Mrs. Priestly—have bequeathed legacies to the Institution.

The forty-eighth anniversary of Hackney Theological Seminary and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held on Wednesday, at Union Chapel, Islington. After prayer by the Rev. E. Mannering, James Glade Stapleton, Esq., the treasurer, took the chair, and called on the secretary to read the Report. A resolution for its adoption and printing, and for filling up vacancies in the committee for the ensuing year, was then moved by the Rev. H. Allon, who urged the necessity of congregations making more systematic efforts for the support of our colleges; and seconded by W. Leavers, Esq. The Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, then preached on "the glorious gospel of the blessed God." The Rev. C. R. Howell, of Robert-street Chapel, closed the service with prayer. A liberal collection was made, and some new subscribers obtained.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A Second Conference of Churchmen and Laymen desirous of reform in the formularies and constitution of the Established Church, was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The meeting was thinly attended. Mr. James Sullivan was voted to the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Stoddart opened the meeting with prayer.

The chairman said he regarded the Book of Common Prayer as a bright jewel on which spots of rust had fallen. Dr. Pusey challenged them to root out Tractarianism so long as the Prayer-book remained unaltered. When questioned on the Popish doctrine of baptismal regeneration, Dr. Pusey pointed to our baptismal and confirmation services. In the corporate presence he appealed to certain passages of the communion service; for absolution and auricular confession, he referred them to the visitation of the sick. Dr. Pusey was quite correct—his argument was perfectly fair. Taking the text with the context, his words would justify his conclusions. Therefore (argued the chairman), the Prayer-book must be altered. This, and the revision of the canons, was the course to be advocated by all who wished the Church to be preserved.

The Rev. Mr. Stoddart, the honorary secretary, read the Report; also several letters urging measures of a very strong tendency, and an agitation by pamphlets, subscriptions, delegate meetings, and peripatetic lectures; and concluded with a recommendation of an appointment of a ladies' committee, to co-operate in their exertions.

The declaration "to be adopted throughout the whole of the country" was next submitted to the conference; and in spite of the wishes of the chairman himself, and the opposition of one or two persons who required time to consider it, and suggested its being passed through the crucible of a sub-committee, adopted it unanimously, with the exception of four dissentient voices. This declaration declared that a reform is requisite in the constitution, discipline, formularies, and also in the patronage and appropriation of property in the National Church. It was totally in vain that Mr. Warner, of Brighton, moved for a sub-committee, as he considered the "appropriation of the Church patronage and property" as somewhat objectionable. In vain, too, was the chairman's remonstrance against the introduction of a body of counsellors in the shape of churchwardens and trustees to regulate the duties of the clergy. A long string of resolutions, directing meetings, subscriptions, publications, &c., was then adopted, and the meeting separated, but not before the chairman had, for a second time, entered his protest against the declaration; and an address to Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, to condole with him on the Bishop of London's refusal to allow him the occupation of a London pulpit, had also passed.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The great Protestant confederation, to which we have so often referred as in the course of formation, has now been fully organized. The work was completed yesterday at a meeting held in the Freemasons' Tavern, at which 200 distinguished laymen and divines were present. Among the number were—the Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided on the occasion; Mr. Childers, M.P.; Mr. Heald, M.P.; Admiral Vernon Harcourt, Admiral Hope, Captain Maude, Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, Rev. Dr. Bunting, Rev. Dr. Steane, Rev. E. Mannering, Rev. R. D. Vesey, Rev. C. Auriol, Rev. J. Dobson, Rev. J. Cadman, James C. Wood, Esq., Westminster; R. C. Bevan, Esq., banker, &c. The General Council was formed to consist of 200 members, and a managing committee of twenty-four persons was appointed. The Alliance will forthwith commence its aggressive operations against Popery. —*Morning Advertiser* (Thursday).

Bazaar in Exeter Hall.—During Wednesday last, and the two following days a fancy sale was held in the large room, Exeter Hall—the first time it has been used for such a purpose—to raise a fund for educating the sons of missionaries. They have hitherto been placed in various schools, but it is now intended to take a house in some eligible situation and to furnish it in a suitable but economical manner, where the younger boys may be properly trained, and thence pass through some public school with the more advanced scholars, thus securing to all the advantage of a superior education. The contributions to the bazaar were of a most liberal and of useful character. Among them may be specially noticed, biscuit china, by Messrs. Minton; rugs, &c., by Messrs. Crossley and Sons; plants, by Messrs. Fraser; and bulbs, from Africa, by the Rev. J. J. Freeman; besides the loan of carpets for decoration, by Messrs. Waugh and Sons, and of the flags of the John Williams. The decorations in the hall were of a tasteful character, and considering the construction of the flooring, which presented unusual difficulties, the arrangements reflected great credit upon the managing committee. We understand that notwithstanding the attraction of the Great Exhibition, between £300 and £400 has been the amount taken at the stalls. The performances upon the organ, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, added much to the interest of the proceedings.

SOMETHING NEW.—On Sunday last, the Bishop of Oxford was announced to preach a sermon at Hackney Church, on behalf of the Refuge for the Destitute, at Dalston. The bills posted in the neighbourhood contained the following notification:—"Trains to Hackney—from Fenchurch-street, at every quarter of the hour, from Camden-road, three minutes before every quarter of the hour!"

DR. BUNTING RETIRING.—We are informed, on authority we ought not to question, that Dr. Bunt-

ing has tendered his resignation as the senior Missionary Secretary, and that such resignation was received in silence, and with apparent indifference on the part of the lay members, if not with something like ill-restrained joy! Having set the house on fire, is the Dictator now leaving it to its fate? We suspect as much. He finds the building tottering, and he would shelter himself from the falling bricks. —*Weekly Times*.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS HARVEY.—The *Boulogne Gazette* contains an announcement of the death of the Rev. Thomas Harvey, of that city. Our readers have been made familiar on more than one occasion with the differences that have existed for many years between the deceased and the Bishop of London.

THE LADIES' GUILD.—Miss Wallace, a lady who has devoted considerable time to experiments in the application of glass to decorative art—some of whose results may be seen at the Crystal Palace—is said to have succeeded in producing, by processes for which she has taken out patents, the most perfect imitation of gold, silver, and other metallic works, enamel, mother-of-pearl, rubies, amethysts, and other gems, in this cheap material. These patents she has munificently bestowed on a society which is to be established, as we understand it, for the study and practice of the new art—and to be called "The Ladies' Guild." So far as we can anticipate the working of such a guild, it seems to us wisely conceived and full of promise for the class which it is intended to benefit. The productions of female skill and industry will, by its means, have the rare advantage of making a market for themselves without displacing the products of other classes of workers. The results of the labours of the members will be applied to the ornamentation of desks, portfolios, and furniture generally. For the purpose of bringing the proposed scheme into general and successful operation, the following means are suggested by its originators:—"1. A school of instruction in the art. This is now commencing; in which, for the sum of two shillings per week (to meet the expenses of rent, material, instruction, &c.), persons above the age of twelve are taught. As fast as the pupils produce saleable articles, they will be sold for the benefit of the persons who have succeeded in making them. The school is at No. 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy square, where application for admission to the class may be made. 2. Ladies possessed of fortune who would like to aid in the establishment of the Ladies' Guild, are invited to do so by advancing sums of money as loans, at the interest of three per cent. 3. Ladies of fixed moderate incomes are invited to form an Associated Home in connexion with the Guild—by which means those now resident out of the metropolis can join in the movement, and, moreover, live at far less cost than any individual can do in a separate position." In such a scheme we see many elements of good for the class at whose protection and independence it aims. —*Athenaeum*.

ISLINGTON PAROCHIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The first annual festival of this association was held yesterday week, at Highbury Tavern; E. Hasselwood, Esq., of Tuffnell Park, in the chair. Upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the chairman proposed "Success to the Islington Parochial Reform Association." In enumerating the necessities for such an association, he remarked that the New River Company, extending over three miles of the parish, was assessed at only £72 per annum. Within the last four or five years it had been proposed to raise the assessment to £1,700. It was his (the chairman's) opinion that it ought to be raised to £17,000. The Company had lately endeavoured to compromise the assessment at £5,000, but he for one would not stand it—he was rated at the rent he paid, and thought that no exception ought to be made in favour of rich and monopolising companies. It was most gratifying to see that, although they had not carried men, they had succeeded in carrying measures. The Imperial Gas Company's assessment had been raised within the last year from £500 to £1,500. Mr. Elt, in responding to the toast, said that the Reform Association were quite satisfied in carrying their measures. He did hope that the new word introduced by a learned gentleman at a meeting of the Sanitary Association—vestrification—would be adopted, but adopted with its real meaning—local self-government and management of the affairs of the district by a majority of ratepayers of the district. In that lay the germ of national liberties. If the people had the right of local self-government, they might bid defiance to any arbitrary power, however oppressive. He congratulated the parish on what had been achieved by the Association during its short existence—only one year.

"ACQUISITIVENESS" IN EXCESS.—A young woman who had been imprisoned at Bedford for felony could not restrain her thieving propensities even in gaol: when her term of imprisonment expired, she was arrested as she left the prison, and various articles, with 7s. 6d. in money, were found upon her, which she had stolen from the assistant-matron.

OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.—The gardens of the Zoological Society have recently received an addition likely to rival in popularity the hippopotamus and the elephant calf—an "uran utan" from Borneo, presented, with other animals, by Lieutenant-Colonel Butterworth, the Governor of Singapore. "Darby," who lost his helpmate on his voyage hither, is about four years old, and very docile and intelligent. Holding his keeper with one hand, with the other he grasps a staff, and gravely promenades in front of his apartment, to the hilarious delight of a large circle of admirers.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STRICT BAPTIST SOCIETY.—The anniversary meetings of this society have been held during the past week. Sermons on behalf of the society were preached in various chapels on Sunday, the 22nd ult. The annual meeting of messengers and subscribers took place at Romney-street Chapel, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock. A highly gratifying report was made of the progress of the society, both as it respects the educational department—all the students who have completed their term being honourably settled as pastors of churches—and also in regard to the Danish and Honduras missions. Among the messengers the following ministers were present, viz.: Messrs. Bane, of Downham, Brook, of Broadstairs, Dawson, of Bacup, Harvey, of Bury, Hawson, of Staines, Hosken, of Crayford, Lewis, of Trinity-street, Southwark, Lillycrop, of Windsor, Dr. Morgan, of Bradford, Wilts, Norton, of Egham, Overbury, of Eagle-street, Stock, of Salendine Nook, Wall, of Hailsham, Ward, of Somers Town, Wassell, of Bath, and Wills, of Ramsgate. The business of the society, which occupied nearly the whole day, having concluded, a devotional meeting was held in the evening. A public meeting was held on the Wednesday evening at Cumberland-street, Shoreditch; Thompson Oliver, Esq., of Monkwearmouth, in the chair.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual meeting of the Gloucestershire Association of Baptist Churches, was held at Naunton, near Alow-on-the-Wold, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th June. At the commencement of the sittings, the Rev. J. Teall, of Naunton, was chosen moderator; and the Association sermon was preached, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. Walters, of Ledbury. On Wednesday, at 7 a.m., a public prayer meeting was held; and at 11 o'clock a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Edward Bryan, of Oxford. The afternoon was occupied in reading the letters from the churches, which, upon the whole, were encouraging; and in the evening addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Penny, of Coleford; Byres, of Thornbury; and Yates, of Stroud. The congregations were large, and the occasion felt by all to be deeply interesting.

NOTTINGHAM.—The anniversary meetings of the Notts Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society were held on the 22nd inst. and the two following days. On Sunday, the 22nd, sermons were preached in the three Independent chapels, by the Rev. George Smith, of London; the Rev. J. J. Freeman, and the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds. The annual public meeting of the Auxiliary was held in Castle Gate meeting-house on the Monday evening, Richard Morley, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. The meeting was addressed in a most effective manner by the gentlemen above-named; and also by W. Felkin, Esq., mayor, Thomas Herbert, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. M'All, Wild, and Leighton. About 200 friends assembled, on Tuesday morning, at a missionary breakfast, in which ministers of various denominations took part. The concluding services were held at Friar-lane Chapel, in the evening of the 24th, when the Rev. George Smith preached from Psalm lxviii. 18. The entire proceedings of the anniversary excited great interest; and the attendance was large throughout. The collections amounted to £163.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—An elegant and commodious chapel in West Clayton-street, built for the use of the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. A. Reid, was opened for public worship on Wednesday, the 4th of June, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Thomas Binney, and by the Rev. Dr. Raffles. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Jack, of North Shields; M'All, of Sunderland; Watkinson, of Monkwearmouth; Moir, of South Shields; Ayre, of Morpeth; and Rogers, Pottinger, and Miller, of Newcastle. A numerous party dined together in the lecture-room connected with the chapel after the morning service. The attendance at the services was very numerous, and the collections amounted to £63. The Rev. T. Binney preached again on the following Sunday evening, to young men, when multitudes could not obtain admission. The Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, likewise preached to a very large congregation on the Sunday after. The cost of the chapel will be upwards of £4,000, and it is expected that the debt upon it will not be more than £700. The chapel is very eligibly situated, and is likely to prove a great accommodation to the rapidly increasing population in the western suburbs of Newcastle.

CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, 24th June, a half-yearly social meeting of the church and congregation was held in the school-room adjoining the chapel, presided over by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, A.B. Upwards of 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea, after which short addresses were delivered by Messrs. H. R. Ellington, Dawn, Maybee (city missionary), and J. Doulton, jun. Mr. Doulton, in an appropriate speech, expressed the thanks of the congregation to their pastor for his late course of lectures on the "First Eight Centuries of the Christian Church," and in their name presented to him a life ticket to the London Library, St. James's-square. Mr. Brown, in expressing his thanks, assured them that no privilege could be conferred upon him which he should more highly value, as it would give him the readiest access to about 80,000 volumes of the highest character on all subjects, with the advantage of taking a number of them to his own study, or elsewhere, at any time. After a few remarks from Mr. Ellington and Mr. Bourne, the meeting separated.

BROAD CHALK, WILTS.—On Wednesday, the 18th ult., the friends of the above place met to celebrate its jubilee by a public tea-meeting, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. T. Greenfield, of Salisbury; C. Baker, of Wilton; C. Woone, of Tisbury; C. Harrison, of Birdbush; — Collier, of Downton; and Mr. W. Cox, of Fovant. Two papers were read that created great interest; one was the account of the opening of the chapel, in the *Theological Magazine* for August, 1801; the other, an account of the ordination of three of its pastors. Mr. Mace, pastor of the church, occupied the chair.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual public meeting was held on Thursday, at Trinity-street, Southwark; Mr. Henry Dowson, of Bradford, in the chair. The report, which noticed many encouraging instances of usefulness by means of the publications of the society, was read by Mr. Woolcott, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Morgan, Messrs. Stock, Dawson, Harvey, Wassell, and others.

PATRICROFT.—The Rev. George Shaw, of Rotherham College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent church, Patricroft, near Manchester. Mr. Shaw intends entering upon his stated labours on the third Sabbath in July.

HATHERLOW, CHESHIRE.—On Thursday, June 19th, the Rev. William Urwick, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Lancashire Independent College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Hatherlow.

AMERICAN "REVOLVERS" FOR BRITISH CAVALRY.—The Lords of the Treasury have, at the request of the Board of Ordnance, sanctioned the delivery from the Great Exhibition building of twenty-five American revolving pistols for the service of the officers of a regiment under orders for the Cape.

DISGRACEFUL MILITARY RIOTS IN EDINBURGH.—On the evening of Sunday week, about nine o'clock, a somewhat serious disturbance took place in the High-street, and Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, caused by the disorderly conduct of several of the soldiers of the 33rd regiment, who, while in a state of intoxication, assaulted every one who came in their way. The police having interfered, the soldiers stripped off their side belts and commenced belabouring them and all within their reach. Several persons were much injured by the brutalities of the military. On Tuesday, a number of the soldiers were brought before Bailie Dick, at the Police Court, and two of them were sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. The decision seems to have enraged the soldiers, a number of whom, on the same night, repeated their disorderly and disgraceful conduct. The police again interfered, and were abused in an unmerciful manner by the soldiers, who inflicted severe wounds with the brass plates attached to their belts, and armed themselves with stones, which they threw in all directions. Both soldiers and police were reinforced, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained as to the safety of life and property. It was not till a late hour that the police and local forces having come up in great strength, the soldiers precipitately took to their heels. The police apprehended a sergeant and nine privates, two of whom are charged with having attempted to run policemen through. Thirteen of the police were severely injured, being much disfigured about the face and cut about the head, and several of the soldiers have also sustained considerable injuries by the policemen's batons.

"FIGURE" OF THE QUEEN, AFTER FLAXMAN.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, as we last week stated, visited the Exhibition on the 11th inst., and inspected the ingenious machines of Mr. Ald. Crawhall and Mr. Plummer, of Newcastle. The flax machinery of the latter gentleman, as we have since learned from "our own little bird," was not in motion when the royal visitors came up. Curious to witness its action, they requested that the progress might be exhibited; and, of course, the request of the Sovereign is a command to the subject. In a moment the machinery was in motion. Alas! the penalties of curiosity! Princes must pay them as well as people. Her Majesty and her Consort were suddenly lost in a cloud of dust, from which they emerged "quite a figure!" They took what they got, however (and that was no trifle), very good-humouredly; and it is whispered that the north-country lasses, in charge of the machine, were much tickled at the sight of the Prince dusting his coat with his hands as he beat a retreat.—*Gateshead Observer*.

CHARITABLE REQUESTS AT OLNEY.—The wealthy Miss Anne Hopkins Smith, member of the Society of Friends, lately deceased, has left some lasting testimonies of her extensive and well-directed charities—namely, the permanent endowment of an almshouse for twelve single women and widows; a British School for the secular education of youth of both sexes; and the interest of fifteen hundred pounds to be annually divided by the deacons to the poor attending the Baptist and Independent Chapels.

THE LADY GODIVA procession at Coventry took place yesterday week, with unusual splendour, to which the favourable state of the weather very materially contributed. It was calculated that there were more than 60,000 persons present, there being, it was believed, at least 30,000 strangers in the town. The procession itself was not far short of a mile in length. A large number of persons arrived by the special train from London, and about 8,000 left the station at Birmingham for Coventry in the course of the morning—all contributing to establish the great truth, that "men are but children of a larger growth."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Herald of Peace* for April last, there appeared an exceedingly interesting account of a Peace Society recently formed at Königsberg in Prussia. It seems that the Prussian Government has become alarmed at the existence of this association, for the promotion of good-will and brotherhood among the nations, and has peremptorily put it down. The alleged offence was the reading at one of the society's meetings of an article from the *Herald of Peace*, the organ of the English Peace Society, and the authorities have seen, in this fact, sufficient proof that the society at Königsberg is engaged in an unlawful correspondence with our society in London. On the same ground, they have refused passports to those who had been appointed by the Königsberg Society to attend the Peace Congress in London. I have just received a letter from one of those earnest and excellent men, detailing the wretched persecutions to which they are subjected by the Government, extracts of which I send to you, according to his request, that you may give publicity to them in the *Nonconformist*.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,
July 1, 1851. HENRY RICHARD.

HONOURED AND WORTHY SIR,—Your letter of the 22nd May I have duly received, and it has afforded me much pleasure. Allow me to thank you for it, both on my own part, and also in the name of our friends in this place. You have most likely already heard, through my letter to Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., of the measures the Prussian Government have taken to put down the Peace Society in this place. I feel exceedingly obliged to you, my dear friend, for your kindness in having undertaken the translation of the report which I sent you of what our Peace Society has been doing during the past year. The approbation with which you say it was received by your English readers, must be ascribed both to the appropriate words with which you introduced and ended it, and also to the excellent manner in which it was translated. I can assure you that the publicity thus given to our proceedings is most encouraging to us, and stimulates us to greater efforts. Permit me, therefore, to thank you heartily for the assistance you have thus given our society, through the medium of your valuable journal.

Every number of the *Herald of Peace* which you have had the goodness to send me, gives pleasing accounts of the rapid progress peace principles are making, especially in England and America. Alas! how different is it in poor, oppressed, divided, unhappy Germany! It is not because the people of our country take no interest in the sublime idea of universal peace, that we have not had more striking demonstrations in its favour; this is chiefly to be attributed to the systematic persecution to which every unbiassed expression of opinion, every sign of mental activity among the people, is subjected, that petty tyranny which is exercised over the press, and all societies and associations, however peaceable, and in which the whole art of government of our present rulers seems to consist. At the same time, envy, hatred, desire for vengeance, and all similar passions are rife on both sides, and are nourished and kept alive by these factions; the one party at present in power, and endeavouring to keep possession of the seals of office, the other endeavouring to gain possession of them by great professions of regard for the liberties of the people. But the means which both these parties use for the attainment of their several ends, are the same—brute force—only in different forms.

The time fixed by the committee for this year's Peace Congress in London, namely, the 22nd July, appears to me to be a peculiarly fit one, especially for your visitors from Germany, although on account of local circumstances, it would have been more convenient to the inhabitants of Königsberg and the east of Prussia, if it had been about a week later. I mentioned this wish a short time ago, though caused by purely local circumstances, because I, in common with many of our friends here, had intended to attend and take part in the London Congress. But the present state of political affairs compels us, though most reluctantly, to give up our original plan; for the police authorities here refuse to grant us passports to London, assigning as a reason, that according to the *Vereinsgesetz* (or law for the regulation of societies), we, as members of a political society, so they term our Peace Society, are not entitled to them. This law is one of the tyrannical edicts of the latest time. For this reason we have been obliged to give up the idea of sending deputies to the Peace Congress this year altogether, though we met together a short time ago to proceed to their election. Dr. Rupp has been refused leave even to leave the country at all.

Thus you see, my dear friend, with what malicious and determined opposition we are met on the part of the Government, who do not scruple, whenever it suits their own purposes, entirely to set aside the laws which they have themselves forced upon the people, and by their tyrannical edicts, make life insupportable for all who will neither allow themselves to be made instruments of tyranny, nor quietly submit to be tyrannized over.

As far as I am myself concerned, the duties of my office would be sufficient to prevent my being able to attend, as I could wish, the London Peace Congress. I need leave of absence from the Minister of Public Instruction; and, of course, in the present state of affairs, I should not be able to obtain it, at any rate, for a journey to England. But should I even be fortunate enough to obtain this permission, I should be refused a passport from the police authorities, on the ground of my being a member, indeed the founder and President, of our Peace Society here. My only hope would then be, to give up my situation under Government permanently, and to leave the country, trusting that my discharge from my situation would enable me to procure a passport. Now, I have certainly been thinking, for some time past, of emigrating to America, and know that I could obtain, through some acquaintances in Boston, opportunities of useful occupation. My companions in the faith and myself are persecuted with the utmost rigour in all parts of Germany; but what we Free-Protestants now suffer will soon be extended to German Catholics. Our ministers are continually punished with heavy fines for administering baptism, celebrating marriages, funerals, &c. A party of armed police and *gendarmes* lately entered one of our

churches during the celebration of the confirmation and communion services, snatched the bread from the mouths, and the cup from the lips, of the communicants, and dragged the young girls who had just been confirmed as prisoners out of the church. The children in our schools have been driven by force from our buildings, and, as late as the day before yesterday, our asylum for indigent orphans was assailed in this manner. Since we strictly and conscientiously observe the laws, they could have nothing to say against us in a court of law, and are therefore driven to employ unwarranted and wanton violence. Thus Government has peremptorily ordered all those in its employ to leave our communion. Only three declared that to do this was contrary to their religious convictions, and appealed at the same time to the constitution which all Government officers had sworn to observe. Two of these were discharged immediately, and the third (myself), in daily expectation of receiving his discharge. Besides this, a general European war is rapidly approaching, which will be all the more fearful, all the more certain to obliterate every trace of civilization, inasmuch as it will be a national, civil, and religious war—a political and also a social war—a war in which great principles will be decided. Our voice of peace remains unheard even now; what will it be then, when the worst passions of man will be let loose, and suffered to rage without let or hindrance! If I am able then to leave this land where brute force reigns for ever, and to emigrate this summer, I shall at least go by way of London, in order to have an opportunity of seeing you, esteemed sir, and of being made acquainted with the rest of those celebrated men who have devoted themselves with such energy and philanthropy to the spread of peace principles.

Though, after what I have said, you see that there is scarcely the slightest hope of members of this society being able to attend the London Congress, or even of any inhabitants of this place obtaining passports for that object, yet be assured of our affectionate sympathy with your proceedings. Accept also of the thanks of myself and my friend Dr. Rapp for your kind invitation.

We will not fail to do all we can to interest the public in behalf of this Congress; but, at the same time, I must tell you that our chief organ, the *Ostpreussischer Volksbote*, is persecuted most relentlessly by the police, especially that part which is devoted to the cause of peace. The whole impression of the last number was seized by the police in the printing office, without their even assigning a reason for this arbitrary proceeding. This number contained a translation of one of your excellent articles. So you see that it is difficult to bring our articles before the public. I should advise you, therefore, to communicate with the *National Zeitung* in Berlin, the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, through their agent in London, Mr. William Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, and the *Weser Zeitung* in Bremen, and get them to draw the attention of the public to the Peace Congress in London. These journals have a most extensive circulation in all parts of Germany, and have given decided evidence of the interest they take in the cause of peace.

The authorities here, after having suspended our Peace Society, have neither paid any attention to our exculpatory protest, nor restored our society, nor given up our private letters and papers, which they have arbitrarily seized, nor summoned us in a court of justice. Now, according to law, a suspended society must, after a lapse of fourteen days from its suspension, either be permitted to resume its functions, or the charges made against it must be preferred in a court of justice. In defiance of this law, seven weeks have now elapsed since our suspension, and yet not one of our opponents has as yet dared to bring a legal charge against us.

Your most obedient servant,

P.S. I have just received a summons to attend at an official investigation of the concerns of our Peace Society, and a similar one has been sent, I hear, to every member of our committee. What the court will find to investigate, however, is more than I can say. Do not fail to give full publicity to these proceedings that are being taken against us, in the columns of the *Herald of Peace*, *Daily News*, *Nonconformist*, &c. Our only hope of obtaining redress and justice for the oppressed cause of peace is in the English public.

Königsberg, June 6, 1851.

THE CASE OF WHITE v. BLACK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Immediately on the publication, in the *Patriot* of the 23rd, of a report of the trial "White v. Black" in the Court of Exchequer last week, I waited on the editor, and pointed out to him the partial nature and gross inaccuracy of that report, and the injury done to me by the publication both of it and of his leading article thereon. In the whole of the transaction to which that trial relates I have done nothing but what appeared to me due to truth and to the public, though a jury makes me pay very dearly for the fearless discharge of what I conceived to be my public duty.

The trial was not for what appeared in your paper, or in the *Patriot*; on these counts I was expressly "acquitted" in the pleadings, as explained in my letter of yesterday's date to the editor of the *Patriot*, wherein I have corrected the principal errors in the report of the trial. I was in reality prosecuted for what appeared in the *Inquirer* only; though the counsel's speeches made it to appear otherwise.

Your report of the trial is, in all material respects, the same as that in the *Patriot*; and, therefore, I earnestly request the justice of your inserting this letter, as the character of an old Dissenting trust, which courts investigation, and my position for many years past in the Dissenting body necessarily demand.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary to the General Baptist Fund, and
Assistant-keeper of Public Records.
Mill Yard, 26, 6mo., 1851.

THE ORPHANS' ASYLUM BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature in Jamaica, and received the Governor's assent, entitled, "The Orphans' Asylum Bill;" and it is reported, that a gentleman has undertaken to visit this country to obtain subscriptions for the fund which the act requires. Will you inform your readers of the provisions of this bill? To say nothing of the orphans for

whom it professes to provide, does it empower the chairman of each Quarter Session to remove any children whom he may pronounce to be *destitute* from their parents, and to confine them in the Asylum till they are twenty-one years of age? and does it require that the inmates of the Asylum shall be educated according to the doctrines and usages of the Church of England? If these be part of the bill, Dissenters cannot too widely, or too soon, be made acquainted with the fact.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
Cupar Fife, 28th June, 1851. J. DAVIES.

DESTITUTION IN THE HEBRIDES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your insertion of my appeal on behalf of the poor people who are starving in the Isle of Skye. The accounts received during the last few days are appalling. Instances of the most affecting character occur of actual death by starvation. I have already had the pleasure of forwarding £20 to my correspondent, Mr. McQueen, a worthy Baptist minister on the island; and several other contributions have reached me, as will appear by your advertising columns. Dr. Leifchild has kindly consented to plead the cause of the sufferers, in Stepney Meeting, on Sabbath evening next; and I trust that many will either send or bring their prompt assistance in this case of urgent necessity.

Yours very truly,

JOHN KENNEDY.

4, Stepney-green, June 30th, 1851.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of an hospital, at the gate of Victoria Park, for the reception of patients labouring under diseases of the chest, was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the presence of a numerous and highly-respectable assemblage of spectators. Earl Carlisle addressed his Royal Highness and the company in such a speech as he would make on such an occasion, and the Bishop of London offered prayer. The hospital will stand close upon the site of Bishop Bonner's house. It will be in the Queen Anne's style, of red brick with stone facing; and in form closely resembling Chelsea Hospital. It is designed for the reception of eighty patients, and will also afford full accommodation for the out-patients' department. The wards will contain four, six, and eight beds each, so as to afford opportunities for the proper classification of the cases. The space allotted to each patient will vary from 800 to 1,200 cubic feet. A day-room will be provided for each set of wards, in which those patients who are capable of leaving their beds may sit and take their meals during the day, apart from those more severely indisposed; and wide, lofty, and cheerful exercising corridors will occupy the whole length of one side of the building. An ample supply of fresh air, raised to a medium temperature by means of hot-water pipes, will be diffused throughout the building, and efficient arrangements will be made for the constant removal of the exhausted air. Open fires will be provided in all the wards, so that the temperature of each may be adapted to the cases under treatment; and the windows will be doubly glazed, so as to protect the patients from draughts. The enclosure of the plot of ground will cost £1,200, and the building itself £10,300, making a total of £11,500, towards which £6,000 has already been received. Mr. Paxton exhibited a plan to the Prince, of which his Royal Highness very highly approved, for a sanatorium of glass and iron, to be attached to the hospital. The elevation partakes much of the character of the Crystal Palace, but it is the internal arrangements that Mr. Paxton chiefly urges. He wishes to have plants that will give out the greatest possible quantity of oxygen arranged in it; partitions that will separate the promenades of the sexes and prevent draughts of air; a heating apparatus, and a mode of admitting external atmospheric air into the building, arranged upon a new and peculiar construction. By this plan he alleges that the climate best adapted for the patients can be at once procured, and, consequently, the best medicine for their diseases supplied to them. The cost he estimates at £4,000. The subject will be carefully considered by the medical officers to whom it has been submitted.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM IN LANCASHIRE.—On Saturday week, when the heat in London was so intense that horses sank under it, and a gentleman was smitten in St. James's Park by a "sun-stroke,"—a destructive storm was raging in some parts of Lancashire. Its fury seems to have fallen upon the villages and towns skirting the Cheshire border of the county—Cheadle, Didsbury, Levenshulme, Gorton, Denton, Droylsden, Fairfield, Ashton, Oldham, Middleton, and Rochdale. One account says, that the hailstones that fell at Fairfield were "generally as large or larger than hazelnuts, and many of them were nearly as large as walnuts!" A great quantity of glass was broken at the cotton mills at Stockport and other towns; and at Bury, an infant was struck dead by lightning while in its mother's arms. In the neighbourhood of Oldham, several persons were severely injured, through the falling of roofs, chimneys, &c. In other places persons were stunned by lightning, and trees were torn up by the roots. In Rochdale, it is said, that "six cottages in the course of erection were washed away by the flood, and carried to the gas-works, which were at once stopped from working." The wall of a newly-erected Methodist chapel, in Strangeways, Manchester, was blown down, and the mansion in which are kept the museum and library at Peel Park, Salford, had a narrow escape.

THE MIGHT OF CO-OPERATION.—A Protestant church at Rosenberg, in Upper Silesia, is being raised by subscriptions of one pfennig, rather less than a half-farthing English. Of the 3,000,000 of pfennigs thus acquired, 1,919,000 have been already raised.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONTROVERSY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting, in connexion with the Congregational Board of Education, was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided. The meeting was numerously attended, and among those present were, the Rev. Drs. Massie, Stowell, and Brown; the Rev. Messrs. G. W. Conder, J. Ross, J. Kennedy, J. Viney, J. Hayden, W. R. Reynolds, G. Rose, A. Good; J. Crossley, Mayor of Halifax; E. Baines, Esq., E. Miall, Esq., C. Robertson, Esq., J. Caster, Esq., W. Rutt, Esq., Rice Hopkins, Esq., H. Sewell, Esq., Charles Gilpin, Esq., H. Child, Esq., J. Marshall, Esq., and J. Scoble, Esq.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Massie,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said:—

The meeting was held at the invitation of the Congregational Board of Education, an association formed some seven or eight years ago, the object of which was to stimulate the particular body of Nonconformists with whom it was connected to increased effort and increased interest in the work of education. The basis upon which they stood was, that education, to be worth anything, must be religious [hear, hear]—and that, as such, they could be no parties to any interference by or help from the Government, with a view to the promotion of such education [hear, and cheers]. Most of them were prepared to go further even than this, and to say that, even if it were possible to separate secular from religious education, still that it would be the wisdom of the people of this country to refuse Government aid, and oppose any interference or meddling whatever with the minds of the people; that the cause of liberty, no less than of religion, was involved in keeping the Government to its proper work [hear, hear]. The friends whose names had been announced, would be prepared to give the meeting some general idea of the two new schemes before the country. Believing, as they did, that all compulsory systems of education were founded upon an entirely wrong basis—believing that they involved the destruction of both schools and churches, they felt it was their duty firmly to give their objections to these schemes, with a view to prevent their being made the law of the land. As a Nonconformist he objected entirely to any attempt by the State to force religion upon the people. He believed that all such attempts by law to make men religious, was—to adopt the words of a man well known to most of them, and much respected—to lose more souls than it saved [hear, hear]. By that he meant to say, that it tended to make men hypocrites rather than religious men; and he believed and maintained the opinion most distinctly, that the Established Church of this country was an organization upheld by force. On the same principle would he object to any attempt to force upon a large body of the people any schemes by which legislative reform was to be excluded. Now, the supporters of what was called the National Public School Association, stated that their object was to promote secular instruction. He believed them to be honest, and that they meant what they were understood to mean, that there should be no religious instruction of any kind in their schools. Attempts had been made to say that the Bible might or might not be used, but the leading idea of the supporters of this scheme was, that no religious instruction should be imparted in their schools. Now, he submitted that to force upon the country any such system, would be as great an outrage to the consciences of a large body of the people, as the upholding of the Established Church [hear, hear]. And they were equally prepared to prevent any attempt being made to provide religious instruction for children. They opposed both the schemes connected with the town of Manchester; and trusted the day was far distant when anything like the schemes proposed by those two associations would be adopted as a system of general instruction [cheers].

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Liverpool, read a long and admirable paper, in which he adduced a number of arguments against a system of education based on general or local taxation, as leading to a system of communism, and tending to deteriorate the education of the country. What he desired to be adopted was a sort of free-trade in education. At the present time, any principle which went to retard the progress of industrial freedom was scouted by the community in general. Why, then, should not the same principle be observed as regarded education? In America that system was observed, and why should it not be the same in England? He had no doubt that the promoters of schemes of compulsory education were sincere in their endeavours to afford education to the public; but he believed that the system they sought to introduce would be destructive to the best interests of the people, and destroy entire liberty of thought and action.

Mr. EDWARD MIALL next read a paper on the evil of endowing all religious opinions in connexion with the education of the people. He was frequently and loudly applauded while reading his address, and resumed his seat amid the cheers of the assembly.

Mr. E. BAINES, of Leeds, then proposed the first resolution (for which see advertisement). He spoke to the following effect:—

The meeting would have discovered, from the papers that had been read, that if they opposed what they conceived to be an erroneous system of education, it was not because they undervalued the great work of education itself, or because they were indisposed to do anything in imparting education; but because they were disposed to put it upon the right basis—upon a basis consistent with truth, religion, justice, and the interests of the rising generation; and they believed that in advocating Voluntary and religious instruction, they combined justice with other qualities, with an entire regard to the interests of religion itself, and a perfect abstinence from all those evils that had been pointed out in the papers submitted to the meeting. And not only that, but the very constitution of the plan embraced an education founded upon, and consistent with, perfect civil and religious liberty [hear, hear]. It would be in the recollection of most of those present, that the posi-

tion taken by the Government, on the introduction of their Minutes of Council, was one in which there was very great plausibility—namely, that it was not intended by grants that were made by Government to destroy or to supersede the Voluntary principle. On the contrary, great honour was rendered to that principle. It was spoken of as having done much; and all that was attempted by the Government was, to stimulate action. Now, there was great plausibility in this position, and so long as it was believed that the Voluntary principle would retain its power and efficiency undisturbed by the measure that was then brought forward, so long it was difficult to persuade many sincere friends of that principle that the attempt then making was a mischievous one, and dangerous in its tendency. But it had this radical and essential vice—that it was, as it had since proved itself to be, an untenable position; inasmuch as that the moment the Government undertook obviously and avowedly to do all for the people in the way of education, and to do this by a system of compulsory grants, the natural tendency of that system was to demand more and more power, until they got the whole authority of supporting education into their own hands. He appealed to facts of the present day, to show that what he had then anticipated had not been carried out. He appealed to those who were aware of the last movement in respect to Government inspectors of schools—an act which clearly implied the determination of the Government to encroach on the liberty of the people; and he asked, whether the same thing was not manifested from the increased demands on the part of the managers of National Schools? Many of them established their schools, giving a pledge to carry out the object for which those grants were made. The very principle, then, on which the grants were founded, was merely as an aid—the rest to be done by the Voluntary principle. Those very managers of the National School were now coming forward, and saying, We cannot do what we promised we would do. We have failed to accomplish our object. We demand from you large grants—more money and more power. Now, he asked whether those who had taken up the principle of Government interference in education had not all done the same thing? Were not all those who took a secular view and a religious view of education, demanding that the Government should come forward and abolish altogether the principle, which but a very few years ago was admitted? and were they not desirous of throwing the whole weight of the pecuniary cost of schools upon local or Government taxation, at the same time giving to the Government full power to interfere? If that were so, he contended that the position was perfectly untenable—that at the time it was introduced it was said to be such, and that subsequent events proved the truth of the prophecy. He now wished to enter into some points in reference to the secular system of education, which appeared to him to be of the utmost importance—the more so because there seemed to be an element of rottenness and vice in the fundamental principle on which that secular system was advocated, which, he believed, would, if seen correctly, induce its abandonment. It rested upon the assumed indisposition or inability of the people to appreciate education, and to provide for it. Those who had read the speeches of Mr. Cobden on this subject, would remember that he assumed this in a very large measure, when he endeavoured to argue that a large proportion of the population were in such a state of profound ignorance, that it was impossible to look to them for any considerable support in the matter of education. Then he (Mr. Baines) said, this secular system, which professes to rest entirely upon popular representation,—to be directly popular in its character, in its essence, and in its basis—had this radical rottenness and vice—that if that assumption upon which its necessity was founded be true, that system never could work. It had no operative principle—no executive basis; because, if it was to rest upon the basis of popular education—if the local people themselves were to levy the rates and manage the schools, and if those people had thus alleged indisposition to appreciate education, where was the hope of getting committees that would ever carry out the work of education, in any manner? In his opinion, here was the obvious, the transparent vice of the system. The supporters of it appealed to that which they said would fail, if there really were the supposed indisposition to support education. Such a school system, founded upon local representation and local rates, would utterly fail. If, however, there was not that imputed disposition, then such a system would be altogether superfluous; for the people would educate themselves. Either the foundation upon which the system rested was false, or the system itself was utterly inoperative. But there was another inconsistency in the system. It had been said, that the people would have nothing but what was popular. Now, this system of compulsory education was one of the most gratuitous and monstrous despotisms that, in point of fact, had ever been invented. It proposed to put into the hands of a dozen men a power which one would be shocked at, where it proposed to be placed in the hands of the Parliament itself. A county board was to be established, consisting of twelve men, and they were to have entire and absolute control. First of all, they were to possess an unlimited power of taxation. They were to have an unlimited power of establishing schools to the full extent of their judgment, of levying rates to pay for them, and of appointing committees of management. This would be the first act of the system—an entire and unlimited despotism. The next was, the claiming of a power of enforcing, by the mere fiat of the county board, any system of education of their own, upon every one of the schools thus supported by public rate. Their object was, the claim of enforcing one uniform system of instruction upon the children of the millions of the inhabitants of the land,—a system of despotism utterly fearful to contemplate [hear, hear]. The National School Association plan was the following: "1. If any district neglected to establish or support schools, the county boards should levy rates for the purpose, and appoint a school committee for such district. 2. The county board shall prepare such courses of instruction as they shall deem best suited to the four descriptions of schools, due regard being had to the requirements of the different localities, and they shall have power to enforce the adoption of such courses of instruction. 3. It shall be necessary for county boards to sanction all books before they are admitted into any of the schools" [marks of disapprobation]. Now, that such a system as that should be brought forward by men

professing to have the slightest regard for principle and liberty, was to him a thing most incomprehensible [hear, hear]. It would be putting into the hands of a few individuals, who, in the first instance, were to be appointed by Act of Parliament, it would be putting into their hands a power which the country would refuse as one man were Parliament to attempt to obtain it. He objected to this most solemnly, for he had special regard to the liberties of his country. He need hardly remind his audience of the exposure given by Messrs. Longman and Murray with regard to school books [hear, hear]. This, however, was not the only feature of the case. Those gentlemen found that the Government were violating all the principles of free-trade, putting the country to a greater expense than it need be put to, and adopting a system that must tend to exclude, for the future, the works of men of the brightest genius and attainments from the school, and so damaging school libraries to the greatest extent. Now that was a precisely similar case to the plan on which the National School Association was founded. The plan called Richardson's scheme was open to the objections which had been urged with such force in the papers that had been laid before the meeting. It applied indiscriminately to every form of religion, whether erroneous or true, and thus it would lead to the endowment of all forms of religion, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. Beware, then, he would say, of the arguments of those who advocate compulsory education. It was one that had been long since worn out and abandoned by the common consent of mankind. In advocating it, they were bringing back the world to the period of Queen Elizabeth, when it was necessary to attend the parish church under severe penalty; and that system of compulsion would never be carried out, until such laws as those which then prevailed, and which at present found sanction in Russia and Prussia, were again adopted and enforced [loud cheers].

Mr. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, M.P., seconded the resolution. He observed that no doubt existed as to the want of education, but there must be right means to a right end; and he maintained that a system of taxation for the purpose of instruction was in itself compulsory, and therefore objectionable. The funds which the Government had to dispose of were drawn from the industry of the country, and, as their fiscal regulations now existed, from the pockets of the poor. To tax them for the purposes of instruction was to take a large sum of money from them, and to give them instead a pittance in the shape of education. In the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the Voluntary principle prevailed, education had made most satisfactory progress, and the result of the system been fully tested. Having referred to stagnation in trade as being the frequent cause of crime in a district, besides the want of education, the honourable gentleman pointed to the beneficial effects that had attended the Voluntary principle in connexion with Sabbath-school teaching; and resumed his seat, observing he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

As the CHAIRMAN was about to put the resolution, Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL rose, and moved, as an amendment, "that the word Voluntary be left out of the resolution." All the statements he had heard that evening were founded upon the supposition of benefit to the working classes. With those classes he had been long and intimately associated; he knew their sentiments upon such a subject, and if there were a question upon which they were more agreed than another, it was that there ought to be a national system of education [cries of "No, no; no such thing"]. He repeated it; he knew that to be their sentiment [renewed cries of "No, no," and marks of disapprobation]. Let them call a meeting of the working-classes of Glasgow, Manchester, or Birmingham, and they would find this to be their opinion. As to the question of taxation, he believed that was a principle upon which the Government were compelled to act, in order to preserve themselves from a worse state of things. Now, there could be no doubt that if public money was expended for the education of the people that crime would be materially decreased, and, ultimately, a saving would be effected to the country. A much larger amount of expenditure was contracted by the erection of prisons and schemes of punishment than would be required to give to every child in the kingdom a good education. If every Act of Parliament were an Act of the people, he contended that an Act of Parliament to give instruction to the people was an Act directly from themselves, and, therefore, voluntary [cries of hear, hear, and no, no]. No doubt it would be delightful, were the working classes in a position to pay for the education of their children; but the race of competition in trade was now so severe—every one endeavouring to elbow his neighbour out of the race-course—that the education of the poor man's children was neglected, and such could not possibly be done without Government interference. He therefore moved that the word "voluntary" be omitted from the amendment.

Mr. ALFRED ELLIOTT seconded the amendment. Mr. L. HEYWORTH opposed the amendment, on the ground that the educating of the people by the State would simply be the doubling the taxes they now paid.

The amendment having been put from the chair, was lost, there being only three hands held up in its favour.

Mr. S. B. JOHNSON, who stated that he came from an agricultural district, proposed an amendment to the effect, that the people should provide religious instruction for themselves, while the Government afforded secular education. In the agricultural districts he considered the voluntary principle had signally failed. Indeed, if the principle of Government education were permitted in the work-houses, which it was, he saw no objection to carrying it into universal practice.

The amendment, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and the original resolution was unanimously carried.

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, then proposed, and the Rev. Dr. MASSIE seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Robertson and Mr. Miall for the elaborate and able papers they had read, Dr. Brown observing that he was anxious they should be printed, and urging upon those present the responsibility they were under, and the necessity of their not being passive in the strife, but proving themselves heroes in the battle-field.

The resolution having been passed amid the cheers of the assembly, Mr. ROBERTSON acknowledged the vote on behalf of Mr. Miall and himself, and proposed the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, which having been responded to, the meeting separated.

CONFERENCE.

A Conference of friends and subscribers to the Congregational Board of Education was held on Friday, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street. The following are the names of the ministers and gentlemen present:—

The Revs. J. Glendenning, Huddersfield; S. Dyson, Saddleworth; William J. Unwin, M.A., London; Thos. James, London; John Campbell, D.D., London; A. Good, Holloway; James William Massie, D.D., LL.D., London; Dr. Leifchild, London; H. Townley, London; John Hayden, High Wycombe; John Curwen, Plaistow; J. De Kewer Williams, Tottenham; Frederick Neller, Islington; Samuel Hebditch, Ashburton; John Kennedy, M.A., Stepney; John Corbin, Derby; George Smith, London; F. B. Brown, Woodbridge; George Palmer Davies, B.A., Wandsworth; Henry Robert Reynolds, B.A., Leeds; James Smith, London; James Bromley; Dr. Ferguson, Ryde; Isle of Wight; A. Morton Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham; J. S. Russell, M.A., Yarmouth; George W. Conder, Leeds; George Wilkins, London; Joseph Fletcher, Christchurch; Jas. B. Fletcher, London; Josiah Viney, Upper Clapton; William Todman, Yardley, Hastings; G. B. Johnson, Darwen; William Tyler, London; J. N. Gouly, Brighton; Edmund Russ, Islington; F. Vardy, A.M., London; Robert Mashray, M.A., Walthamstow.

Messrs. W. Tice, Sapley Park; W. B. Brown, Hackney, London; David Cruikshank, Hoxton, London; William Pratt, Halifax; Charles Robertson, Liverpool; Samuel Morley, London; Benjamin Farmer, Norwich; James Cook Evans, London; William Smith, LL.D., London; John Crossley, Halifax; Joseph Jennings, Halifax; H. Rutt, London; G. Parker, Hackney; Edward Baines, Leeds; Edward Gooding, Kingsland; William Shaw, Wakefield; George Marshall, London; John Finch, London; Edward Liddell, London; Chas. Reed, Hackney; James Carter, Homerton; J. Unwin, London; G. C. Drew, Bradford; Lawrence Heyworth, M.P. for Derby; Josiah Conder, London; Henry Child, London; William Clarke, London; W. D. Alexander, London; H. Smith, London; William Rutt, Homerton; James Kellingbeck, Leeds; Robert Hipworth, Derby; T. B. King, London; Charles Shephard, London.

The Rev. HENRY TOWNLEY opened the proceedings with prayer, at ten o'clock.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Liverpool, was unanimously chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. He said:—

The object in view was a friendly interchange of sentiments among the members of the Congregational denomination on the very important work of education, and the position which, in regard to it, they ought to take before the public. He trusted that those who had thus met together would give the most frank and full expression to their sentiments in relation to the conduct of the Board, whether relating to principles or plans of action. To himself it appeared, looking at the present aspect of the times, that neutrality in the matter would be most unwise. As the friends of education and of the people, they must take up a decided position [hear, hear]. The Board believed that the most effectual way of promoting education was by teaching the people to help themselves [hear, hear]. Holding this view, they were clearly prevented from co-operating with, or, indeed, lending any sanction to, those systems which say, on the contrary, that the work of education is not a matter of voluntary action or individual duty, but must be provided by the State, or by the people acting in a corporate capacity in their several districts—that schools for the great mass of the population must either be supported by grants of public money direct from the Treasury, or by a local rate levied for the purpose. Now it seemed to him that there was little, if anything, to choose between the two systems, and that, in the principles on which they proceeded, they were both wrong [hear, hear]. They both contend, that the friends of education should set themselves against the Voluntary system, and maintain that the public funds and rates are the sole source of maintenance for popular education [hear, hear]. It was very clear that the present system of Government grants was but a temporary measure, which must give way to some more general and comprehensive scheme. The Congregational Board had always maintained, that it was impossible to combine the two systems—Voluntarism and compulsion. It appeared to him that the secular scheme had no possible chance of being adopted; for, whether right or wrong, there was an unmistakable opinion in the mind of the general public, that secular and religious education must not be separated in schools for the people. Though he would not say to those people who had patronised the respective schemes, that they were spending their time for naught, yet he fully believed, that if the same amount of effort, time, and energy, were employed in the actual work of instruction on their plan, in order to show what they could actually accomplish, they would do much more in furtherance of their end. It was true they would not have the tax-gatherer at their back, but they might tax themselves; and, if they were the real friends of education, they would not object to give the same amount by voluntary subscription which the tax-gatherer would take from them. If they were to turn their attention and energies to practical measures, they would soon find that they could do much better for themselves that which they were now calling upon the Government to do for them [hear, hear]. The scheme originated by Mr. Richardson, although equally faulty in principle, and objectionable

in its details, and, perhaps, in some respects, even more so than the other, was yet likely, he thought, to meet with more general approval, and stood a greater chance of obtaining Parliamentary sanction, with some modifications. While this scheme of Mr. Richardson's would be most likely to be carried, yet it ought to be well understood; for there could be no doubt of the fact, that both would be equally dangerous to public liberty [hear, hear]. Both of them would have the effect of destroying or shutting-up all schools which did not conform to their rules, and subject themselves to their provisions. Or, if the Voluntaries were determined to maintain such schools, then they would have imposed upon them a double taxation [hear, hear]. It was clear that they could not compete with free Government schools, without also providing a free education; and, if they gave gratuitous instruction, the expenses must fall upon themselves. In but very few instances would they be able to maintain such a burden, even if they had the disposition to do so. The evils likely to result from either system were not considered as they ought to be by the Voluntary churches. While entertaining right views, they had not sufficient organization. The Congregational Board and the Voluntary School Association were the only institutions now standing between the real liberties of the people, both civil and religious, and a centralizing and despotic system of education [hear]. This Board, and the Association referred to, were bearing a very important testimony in favour of right principles, and were setting an example of the way in which schools for the people might be made self-supporting. If these two associations were to be extinguished from a lack of the support which they ought to receive, it would be a fatal mistake, and a great blow to the real progress and improvement of the people. With such convictions, the Board had called the present Conference, in order to see what could and ought to be done to carry out its views more heartily and efficiently; and he trusted that the object would be fully attained. The gentlemen in London were a body ready, zealous, and efficient, who well deserved the thanks and co-operation of their provincial friends; and he hoped and believed that their conduct in their different localities, and the business of that day, would be such as to cheer them on in their important and zealous labours [cheers].

Mr. S. MORLEY hoped that the Conference would not open up the question of Governmental interference. It would be a waste of time, because the point was settled. But the Board did feel deep anxiety respecting the position in which they were placed at the present time. They never felt more intent in the work, or entertained a more determined resolve to stand by the principles which they had asserted. While he would feel happy to be one of a dozen to take the whole burden of the Board upon themselves, he was yet anxious to enlarge the constituency, because it was much the safer plan, and every way the most desirable; and, therefore, he appealed to the country friends for renewed and additional support. Mr. Morley further explained, that, with a view to give a practical turn to the discussion, Mr. Tice, of Sopley-park, would read a paper, which, at the request of the Board, he had very kindly prepared.

W. TICE, Esq., on being called upon by the chairman, read a valuable paper "On the Interests of the Churches and Sunday-schools intimately related to the maintenance and vigorous extension of a voluntary system of popular education," for which we regret our inability to find room to-day.

On the motion of the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, seconded by Mr. S. MORLEY, Mr. Tice's paper was brought up for discussion, in connexion with a resolution which had been prepared by the Board, which was read to the Conference, and will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. MORLEY drew attention to the fact, that the Board had given much consideration to the subject of self-supporting schools, and they were fully convinced that, if a sound practical instruction was imparted, a large number of the schools might be made entirely self-supporting, while schools for the very poor must, of course, be supported by the free and loving heart of Voluntaryism.

Dr. LEIFELD had long cherished the principles held by the Board; but he had friends who entertained views different from his own, who were deeply concerned for the education of the masses; and he could not allow them to think for themselves without any disturbance of feeling. He was most strongly opposed to the National School Association system, for, in his view, it not only would not teach religion, but stand in direct antagonism with it. It was not at all necessary, in the estimation of that association, that the schoolmaster should be a religious character. It was more likely that men who had no religion would be chosen, lest they should inculcate religious education along with their secular teaching. It was said, indeed, that portions of the time would be allowed for religious instruction, apart from the secular, if the parents wished it; but it was not said how or by whom the knowledge of such a wish was to be obtained. The fact was, religion would never be taught at all; and if it was, he would protest that Government had no right to teach religion to the people at the expense of the State. The first obvious duty depending upon the parent was, to use all the means he might possess for the proper education of his child; whereas a State system took this work out of the parent's hands, and thus impaired the moral energy of the country, and made it strong only in law; which he regarded as a fearful thing. Neither did he at all believe that the system would answer the end proposed—the gathering of the neglected population under the means of instruction. His own experience went to prove that small payments insured a larger attendance than free institutions; which testified that the people had a love of independence, and rejoiced in freedom from pauperism. It was further declared that the poor people would not send their children to school unless they were compelled. Was, then, a system inquisitorial and coercive to operate

in this country? But then the question was put, What will be done with the large mass who are here untaught? The fact that there were people uneducated, only convinced him that the friends of education must be more active than they had already been; but it was no proof at all that the system which had done so much was not quite capable of doing much more, and, in fact, all that was required. The education question was that, perhaps, above all others, on which the people generally required to be stirred up and informed. The papers read at the public meeting, and that which had just been read by Mr. Tice, ought to be printed and circulated, as well as others written in a more popular form, for less thoughtful and cultivated minds. He thought it would be well for the Board to seek for a man—a good preacher, a good speaker, and very zealous in the cause of education—if such a man could be found—who should go round the country distributing suitable papers and pamphlets, and by every means in his power seek to stir up the people to a sense of the importance of this great question. If such a plan was adopted, he felt sure that the Board would be very successful.

Mr. BAINES explained, in reference to a remark made by Dr. Leifeld, that it would not be in the power of the local committee, under the proposed secular system, to introduce the Scriptures into schools. He referred also to some statements which had been advanced by Mr. Campbell at the public meeting, alluding especially to one fallacy which had been uttered on that occasion—namely, that it was absolutely necessary that society, in its corporate capacity, should undertake the work of education; otherwise there was no prospect whatever for the extension of schools in the country. It did seem to him, that for men to believe this was most notoriously to shut their eyes to the facts, which were as clear as the day. When the census was made in 1834, the number of children in day-schools was 674,000 in England and Wales; and in 1831 the number had increased to 1,272,000; and he fully believed that the number at the present time, and the fact would shortly come out, could not be less than 2,000,000. Was not this sufficient to show that the interference of Government was absolutely unnecessary, especially when the vast numbers of children who attended Sunday-schools were added, and which did not exist at the former period? Look, also, at what the Church schools had done without Government aid for education. From 1836 to 1846.7 their returns showed an increase from 555,000 to 955,000. Such evidence as this was of the most unexceptionable character possible, and ought to be well considered by all, before a single sixpence was granted by Government for the support of schools. To say that nothing, or hardly nothing, had been done for the education of the people, was to talk the most ridiculous nonsense in the world. Not only could the voluntary system do much, but it had done it, and would continue to do even more than it had yet done.

The Rev. H. TOWNLEY maintained that the Voluntary principle had not been fully tried. Let the Queen and the Prince do their part by voluntary subscriptions, followed by Lord John and the other Ministers of the Crown; let the archbishops and the bishops give according to their ability, and depend upon it the cry would be, Restrain yourselves; we have more than enough.

Dr. MORTON BROWN had a few suggestions to offer. He was thoroughly persuaded that they must come to one of two systems—throw themselves into the arms of the Government entirely, or adopt most heartily the voluntary principle. The attempt to combine the two had entirely failed. The subscriptions to the British and Foreign Schools, which took Government money, were fast dropping off. The voluntary system, then, being adopted, the next consideration was, the best means of working it out in the most effectual manner. His own advice was, that they should not be desirous of too many schools. Have but few, and make them of the very first order, that they might practically witness to the excellency of the system. In the churches he was persuaded there was an abundance of good will and ability, which only required to be brought into action. He referred to the plans adopted by the Roman Catholics, showing that they so arranged matters as to obtain a share of support to their educational system from even the poorest congregations. He would further suggest, that the teachers must be of the very first order if they would be efficient as a denomination. They had bought a college for a training institution; and it appeared to him of very great importance that the teachers sent from that institution should meet in conference, at least once a year, to talk over the general subject, and confer with each other on particular branches of their work. He thought, also, that the time had come in which there should be a little friendly supervision and inspection. There ought to be an inspector who should go from district to district, and stir up the teachers and the people generally. The annual income of the board ought not to be less than £4,000.

Mr. MORLEY: If we had that sum we should be almost omnipotent.

Dr. BROWN believed that such a sum might be raised; and, out of it, he would set apart £1,500 for the purpose of assisting schools in rural districts, and allow £500 for inspection; that would leave £2,000 for general purposes. Suppose the Congregational churches throughout the country amounted to a thousand, could they not raise, on an average, £3 each, some more, some less. Three thousand pounds would thus be raised, and the other thousand could be obtained from other quarters with the greatest possible ease. If some plan of this sort were adopted and prosecuted with vigour, he felt assured that the British schools would fall into the

hands of the Board in a very brief space of time. But, to accomplish this desirable end, some very efficient man must take the matter in hand, as Mr. McDonald did the schemes of the Free Church, and go throughout the country to preach, lecture, and confer with the people, showing parents that the Board had just that sort of education to give which the interests of the nation required. Self-development must be the lesson taught. Give the people the power to educate themselves, and they would not desire a free education.

The Rev. Mr. UNWIN having made some remarks on the question of inspection,

The Rev. Dr. LEIFELD moved the resolution above referred to, which was seconded by the Rev. G. W. CONDER, and carried unanimously. Mr. Conder felt very strongly that the time was come when all the friends to voluntary education must take a step in advance, which he trusted they were then doing—rejoiced very much that such a Conference had been summoned, fully believing that much good would come out of it—and went on in an earnest and clear strain of argument to show the great evils which must necessarily result from a secular system of instruction apart from religious teaching—and contended that compulsion, in its most direct form, would come out of the systems now proposed by the secular educationists, who were quite prepared to adopt such a measure, as he knew from actual conference with some of the chief of them.

Dr. MASSIE said, that in his capacity as Secretary for the Home Mission, he had frequent applications for help from rural schools connected with the mission stations. There were fifty such day-schools; and twenty others would have been in existence at the present time could only a few pounds a year have been given towards their maintenance. The system of small grants to poor schools, suggested by Dr. Brown, would be decidedly popular.

LAWRENCE HAYWORTH, Esq., M.P., testified, in a few words, his entire approval of the Voluntary system of education, and to the great pleasure with which he had listened to the sentiments and propositions which had been advanced. Those who spoke against the Voluntary system did not understand it. It was simply the liberty to do good. The man who thus understood the principle did not want others to contribute that their own burdens might be lightened, but that they might partake of the same enjoyment. If this principle was but understood and adopted fully, there would be no need for a Government education for the people.

The Rev. W. GLANDENNING thought that it only remained now for them to maintain their principles and give practical effect to them.

The Rev. Joseph Fletcher, the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. Baines, the Rev. G. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Massie, and Henry Childs, Esq., followed on the subject of the resolution; but we regret that space will not allow us to report their remarks and suggestions.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Tice for his paper, for which that gentleman returned his grateful acknowledgments.

The Rev. Mr. RAYNOLDS, of Leeds, proposed a practical resolution, which underwent considerable discussion, in which JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq. (Mayor of Halifax), the Revs J. B. JOHNSON, JOSIAH VINNY, G. SMITH, Dr. FARQUHAR, Dr. MASSIE, Dr. CAMPBELL, and other gentlemen took part; it was ultimately referred to a sub-committee, and ordered to be brought up after dinner.

Mr. CHARLES REED spoke a word on behalf of the Sunday-school teachers of England, who, he believed, were staunch to the principles held by the Board, and that the great mass of them were prepared to support the plans which might be proposed.

Mr. PALMER, a teacher of ten years' standing, believed that if a Conference of teachers, as suggested by Dr. Brown, was held once a-year, very great benefit would flow from it.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., related some facts illustrative of the efficacy of the Voluntary principle in the town and neighbourhood of Halifax.

Mr. HAYDEN questioned the ability of the churches to contribute, on an average, £3 each.

Mr. MORLEY said, that if one-fourth of the congregations sent £3 each, the friends in London would give the rest of the sum of £1,400. If one thousand men could be found to give one guinea each, the Board would be perfectly safe. [At a former stage of the proceedings, Mr. Morley proposed that the Board should endeavour to hold a Conference at Manchester, consisting of the friends of Voluntary education residing in the neighbouring counties, which seemed to meet with very general approval.]

Mr. BAINES testified to the great benefit likely to flow from such a course of action. A similar plan had been adopted in reference to mechanics' institutions, in his own neighbourhood. A beginning was made with thirteen institutions, and they now numbered 117, with 20,000 members.

It was ultimately decided that such a Conference should take place, and that the Board put itself into communication with the friends of education at Manchester, and arrange for its being held at the earliest possible date. It was further intimated, that similar conferences should be held in other important towns and districts, and that the "coming man," to whom reference had been made, should be sought to perambulate the country, and inculcate the people with the principles held and advocated by the Board.

The Conference then adjourned for dinner, and, having re-assembled, the Report of the Sub-Committee was brought up by the Rev. George Smith,

and the five resolutions founded upon it proposed by Mr. Reynolds, were then put before the Conference *seriatim*, and carried unanimously. (The resolutions themselves, with the names of the movers, seconders, and supporters, will be found in our advertising columns.) In the course of the discussion of these resolutions, a number of very useful and interesting facts and statements were given by the numerous speakers, which to report would occupy several columns.

A vote of thanks having been given to Charles Robertson, Esq., for the very efficient manner in which he had presided over the Conference, the Rev. JOHN CORBIN closed the proceedings of the day with prayer.

The Conference separated at eight o'clock.

IRELAND.

Continued favourable accounts of the ripening crops, are sadly dashed by very gloomy reports of the revelations that will be made by the census returns, which are now daily expected to appear.

It is confidently stated that these returns will show that the population of Ireland in the year 1850 was about the same as it stood in 1821, just thirty years back—a result scarcely credible, even making full allowance for the recent ravages of famine and pestilence, and the prodigious tide of emigration which has been rolling on for the last four or five years.

According to a return obtained by Mr. Ffrench, M.P., the number of registered electors in Ireland is 160,890. In counties, there are 132,589; in counties of cities or towns, 20,265; and in boroughs, 8,046. The greatest number is in the county of Cork, 13,192.

Mr. Anstey stated in the House of Commons, in a recent debate, that "there had not been an annual assembly of Roman Catholic bishops at Maynooth for many years past—he might almost say ever since the passing of the Emancipation Act—at which some prelate had not endeavoured to obtain from his assembled brethren a vote against the Maynooth grant. Dr. M'Hale had taken that course annually—he (Mr. Anstey) had the fact from his own lips—and a very large minority of the Roman Catholic bishops had invariably voted with him." According to the *Freeman's Journal* the Board of Trustees of the College and the Catholic prelates have adopted a resolution which asserts, in the most explicit terms, that this statement is altogether groundless, "inasmuch as no motion against the Maynooth grant, or any suggestion to that effect, had been made on any occasion, at any meeting of the board at Maynooth, or at any meeting of the Irish Catholic prelates, either before or subsequent to the Emancipation Act." Mr. Anstey, it will be seen from our parliamentary columns, adheres to his representation.

Alfred Winstanley, a young English soldier stationed at Cork, has destroyed himself in a frightful way. He was enamoured of the daughter of a pensioner; the father refused to let them marry unless Winstanley got leave of his commanding-officer, which for some reason he was reluctant to ask. To break off the intimacy, the pensioner resolved to send the girl to London. The soldier lost all control over himself, bought half a pint of vitriol, met the girl on her way to the London steamer, and asked "if she would deceive him—if she was about to leave him who was so fond of her?" The sweet-heart and her party moved on; and the soldier, exclaiming that he could not live without her, drank off the vitriol. After great suffering for two or three days, he sank under the effects of the poison. He had served with credit in India, for which he had a medal and a star.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY IN A BURNING RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The entertainment at Derby last week in honour of Mr. Fox, was near being the occasion of a great catastrophe. Mr. Paxton, Mr. Bass, M.P., and Mr. Cochrane, the active superintendent in the building of the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Crampton, the engineer of the Submarine Telegraph Company from Dover to Calais, were on their way thither by train from Euston-square, and, when two miles beyond Wolverhampton, were suddenly startled by hearing shrieks, and seeing flakes of fire drifted across the windows of their compartment. Mr. Crampton opened the door, and, leaping from carriage to carriage by the aid of the footbridge, made his way past that which was in flames, and was approaching the engine, when he was observed by the guard and driver, who, as soon as possible, stopped the train. In the meantime, his companions had a narrow escape, for the flames found their way through the door which he had left open, and set the clothes of the inmates on fire in several places. Beyond some singes and a blister or two, no personal injury was suffered; but, had it not been for Mr. Crampton's presence of mind, very melancholy consequences might have resulted. From some unexplained cause, the luggage on the top of one of the carriages had ignited. Perhaps, when the architect of the Crystal Palace had been reduced to ashes, some measures might have been taken to secure the long-desiderated means of communication between driver and guard.

There is now to be seen in one of the villages between Melton and Stamford, a litter of young foxes, seven in number, in the pigsty of a farm-yard. Such an event is of a very rare occurrence, the fox being proverbial for its selection of the most retired spots, for parturition in particular.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Two great speeches—by M. de Broglie in the Revision Committee, and M. Thiers in a debate on Free-trade—are the political events of the week. The committee has resolved to report in favour of total revision, but, by a singular complication of purposes, has named M. de Tocqueville reporter; who would accompany the report with a declaration that it is made in a republican spirit. He was chosen by eight votes against five for the Duc de Broglie; the Republicans voting in the majority—the Monarchists and Imperialists dividing their votes between Broglie and Barrot. M. de Broglie, in his speech, represented himself as a Royalist, but a loyal citizen—not having helped to make the constitution, he yet accepted it. The danger of the present crisis did not arise so much from men as from things:—

They had established a Republic in a country which pushed centralization to the verge of extravagance, and to that Republic they gave an uncontrolled President. Had the object been to create a President with limited powers, he should have been elected in quite a different manner. They had now a man to whose name great prestige is attached, not only on account of his name, but of the romantic circumstances of his own life; and this man they had placed between usurpation and insignificance. Could they feel astonished that he feels disposed to fall into insignificance—he whom they had raised to a height sufficient to turn any man's head? Well, this President, so placed, would be obliged in 1862 to take up his hat and go into furnished lodgings. Who would they find to be President afterwards? If they had Washingtons, John Adamases, and Munroes to present, they might be sure that the country would not have one of them. It would seek some other extraordinary candidate. He would not speak of the Prince de Joinville, because the Prince would not stand; but between Princes and a Democrat in a smock frock he saw no alternative. A man in a blouse, who would flatter the people with extravagant promises, would become their choice, and would be chosen President of the Republic. . . . They might provoke the country to return an unconstitutional candidate; in which case, without giving himself the airs of a Brutus, he would certainly refuse to validate his election. But what then? Why, their testament would have no more force than had that of the old dying Louis Quatorze; and in the next month of May, the words of Siéyes on the eve of the 18th Brumaire might ring in their ears: "Messieurs, you have found your master." It was for the sake of preventing such a result that he desired to see a regular revision of the constitution. He repeated, that the great agitator, the O'Connell of France, was the Constitution.

M. Thiers's great speech—said to have been some time in preparation, as an offering to his Protectionist constituents—was delivered, on a motion by M. St. Beuve, to alter the duties on articles of food and raw materials. M. St. Beuve's able speech extended over part of two sittings, and turned chiefly on the free-trade experience of England. Monsieur Thiers's speech in reply is in extent a book, and is pervaded by that sort of eloquence in which a Protectionist leader at home excels. The whole of the oration would be read with interest by Englishmen of every class of opinions; but it does not admit of extract.

The Government refused to give any sanction to the motion, and the Assembly were not inclined to hear more speaking. M. St. Beuve replied, and M. Thiers was permitted to make a rejoinder. The motion was rejected by 428 against 199. The minority, however, is not taken to represent the strength of the free-traders. The President and Léon Faucher are known to be favourable, and the criticisms of the press evince the rapid progress of the principle.

ITALY.

The Pope has issued, from "the printing press of the Royal Apostolic Chamber," an appeal to the piety and charity of the Italians, on behalf of a new church of St. Peter, in London. The appeal commences with the assurance, that of all foreign missions that of London is the most hopeful—but the small number of chapels is a great hindrance. "Let it suffice merely to remember that of more than 200,000 Catholics who are now in that immense city, scarcely 30,000 can find a place to attend the holy mass on the days of festival." An obvious reference to Gavazzi, and details of the intended establishment, follow:—

The Italians, there most numerous feel, in an especial manner, the loss they experience from the want of a church where they might freely assemble, and without expense listen to the holy mass, whence they are exposed to the painful alternative either of the entirely neglecting all religious duties, or of frequenting Protestant churches. This danger of losing the holy faith is still more manifest to them, because some of their apostate countrymen, stimulated by Protestant gold, are trying every means to reduce them, and have lately opened a Protestant temple for the Italians, which, to deceive and ensnare the simple, has been called, and bears on its facade, the lying title of "Italian Catholic Church." To remove, therefore, from the Italians the danger of perversion, and to procure for them fitting means to keep themselves steadfast in the faith, and persevering in the observance of Christian duties, the project has been approved by ecclesiastical authority of building a spacious church in the centre of London, in a fine position, in one of the most majestic streets of the city, principally for the use of the Italians, and thence of other foreigners, as well as of the natives. In this way there will be in the capital of the British empire a church Roman, not only in its faith and principle, but also in its rites, in its ceremonies, and in the practices of sound devotion; a church similar in its material construction to the ancient Christian temples; a church which, at the express wish of the Holy Father, will be dedicated to the Prince of the Apostles, St. Peter; a church which will be always

governed by a congregation of Italian secular priests founded at Rome, that the Roman spirit may always influence the same; a church in which no payment will be exacted for admission, but which will be freely open to all, and in which will be found confessors to confess in any language, and preachers to announce the Divine Word in the principal idioms of Europe; a church which will have annexed to it schools for both sexes, as well as a habitation for the clergy and other individuals employed in the service of the church and the schools.

The Archbishop of Florence issues a similar appeal, dwelling with unctious on "the sweet hope that the day is not far distant when the unity of belief will be re-established in that island, which before the fatal schism was termed the Island of the Saints." "Young Italy," in London, is denounced by name; spiritual immunities are promised in return for alms and prayers.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX., at the request of certain English Catholics, has deigned lately to grant an indulgence of one hundred days to whosoever may recite three *Ave Marias* with, after each, the invocation *Auxilium Christianorum, ora pro nobis*, and plenary indulgence for one day, at their own choice, to whosoever shall have recited them for one entire month, provided that, having confessed and communicated, he shall pray particularly for the Catholic Church of England.

Numerous arrests are made in Rome and Florence of suspects, and discoveries by the police, of walking-sticks filled with vitriol, and such infernal machines are frequent. Sig. Evangelisti, one of the cruellest agents of the Papal Government, was stabbed in the streets on the night of the 15th ult., and died in a few hours. The assassin escaped, and there can be little doubt that he avenged one of the families suffering from the gratuitous severity of the Chancellor of the *Sagra Consulta* tribunal. At Florence two young Englishmen of high family—the Aldboroughs—are in custody on a charge of this kind; and the English consul is actively engaged on their behalf. The police of that city have ordered the Marquess Ferd. Bartolommei to reside six months in his country-house at Casennove under the surveillance of the police, or, if he prefers it, to leave Tuscany for the same space of time. The reason stated for this measure is, that he has several times secretly excited disturbance, and that his presence in a populous place is dangerous to public peace.

A letter from Pavia of the 20th, in the *Croce di Savoia*, says, that Count Gyulay, the Austrian military Governor of Lombardy, having appeared in the theatre of that town on the preceding day, nearly all the spectators left the house. The Count, on seeing this, retired. As for the few spectators who had remained behind, they were received with hisses by a crowd in the street, when they came out of the theatre. The Count was highly incensed at this behaviour, and threatened to declare Pavia in a state of siege, if such an affront were repeated. He accordingly returned to the play on the following night; but, whether the company was differently composed or the same, nothing of the kind occurred.

GERMANY.

The only news from Central Europe is that Prussia has forwarded to the Diet at Frankfort a demand in form to the effect that the Prussian non-German territories, incorporated in 1848 into the confederation, be separated as before. This shows no tendency on the part of Prussia to admit Austria's non-German states.

INDIA.

The overland mail brings papers from Madras to the 17th of May. The only news they contain is of a melancholy interest. A terrific typhoon occurred at Ceylon on the 1st of May, and at Madras on the 5th. A series of hurricanes had swept Ceylon and the eastern coast of India, occasioning, as far as yet known, the loss of sixteen vessels; among which were the ship "Columbo" at Ceylon, and the barque "Emily" at Madras, and serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the steamer "Bombay," then six days overdue from Ceylon. The storm extended a considerable distance inland, and put an end to the scarcity of water which prevailed at Madras by filling all the tanks there. The storm did not reach Bombay or the western coasts, but a hurricane, probably one of the same series, dismasted several ships at the Mauritius. The opium clipper "Ariel" has been burnt off Calcutta—the fourth ship belonging to that port destroyed by fire in the last two months. No doubt exists that the fire was the act of an incendiary. The "Falkland," a large iron river steamer, lately launched at Bombay for service on the Indus, and despatched under convoy of the "Berenice," was, owing to her own faulty construction, totally lost sixty miles off Kurrach; in calm weather, and with only a long swell against her, she broke in two in the middle, and sank in seventeen fathoms water. Her cost is stated to have been nearly £20,000. The cholera had been prevalent in Bombay, apparently communicated by the steam-frigate "Ajdahe" lying in the harbour; for when she left the epidemic also disappeared.

AMERICA.

The royal mail-steamer "Asia" arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening, having made the voyage in eleven days. She had on board upwards of 150 passengers, with the immense sum of nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling in specie on freight.

The steam-ship "North America," announced to sail from New York on the 17th, for Ireland, and whose anticipated arrival had induced such extensive preparations and sanguine hopes in that country, had suddenly been withdrawn, the Galway route not having proved sufficiently attractive.

An unofficial statement had been made in regard to the policy of the Secretary of State on Central

American affairs, to the effect that Mr. Webster proposes a joint protectorate with England and France for the security of the Central American States, for the adjustment of questions at issue between each other, and for free action in respect to any line of communication which it might be for the interest of the commercial world to have constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific. A similar proposition with reference to Hayti was also in contemplation. Mr. Webster had been nominated at Boston for the Presidency.

A riot occurred in Philadelphia, on the 17th, at a German ball, to which some of the disreputable of the town had repaired. The hotel-keeper and his assistants were beaten, and the bar robbed. An armed force was collected, and seventeen of the rioters lodged in gaol.

A terrible fire has again devastated San Francisco. Nearly the whole of the city, the public buildings, every newspaper office, except the *Alta California*, and much shipping, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at 12,000,000 dollars to 16,000,000 dollars. Business was not thought of. The utmost consternation prevailed, thousands having lost their all; and it was feared a number of lives were lost. Later accounts speak of an earthquake having supplimented the devastations of fire.

The latest accounts from Mexico present a highly discouraging view of the political condition of the country. No measure was adopted by Congress previous to its adjournment for the relief of the finances. The proposal to endow the President with extraordinary powers in that department of the government was lost by a large majority. An extra session of Congress was to be called in a few days.

The Canadian legislature was awaiting the result of the negotiation between Sir Henry Bulwer and the United States government, in regard to a reciprocity of trade. If that should prove ineffectual, it was proposed to close the Welland Canal against American vessels bound to any port on the lakes, no obstacle being presented to those which go direct from Lake Erie to the ocean. Mr. Merritt had introduced a set of resolutions, for a petition to the Queen praying that England will impose on the productions of foreign countries the same rates of duties that those countries impose on the productions of British colonies—a proposal, though expressed in general terms, aims only at the United States. It is needless to say these measures receive no support either from the Government or the free-trade party. The bargain and sale of Sir Allan McNab was fully asserted by the opposition journals, and had not met with a denial. Mr. Mackenzie had announced his intention of bringing in a bill for abolishing the Court of Chancery, and conferring equity jurisdiction on the common law court; and another, for breaking up the monopoly of the legal profession, and allowing every man to plead in the courts. Mr. Stanton, the late collector of Toronto, had been cast in damages to the amount of 4,000 dollars for defalcation in the discharge of his duty.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

President Louis Napoleon held a brilliant review on the famous plains of Satory on Saturday morning. The troops reviewed consisted of the garrisons of St. Germain and Versailles, and 12,000 of the National Guard. On account of the heat, the spectacle commenced at seven, and the President returned to Paris as numbers of disappointed sightseers were setting off.

The *Pays* announces that the question of Abd-el-Kader's captivity is on the point of receiving a satisfactory solution.

The *Croce di Savoia* of Turin states that the commercial treaty with England has already caused a reduction in the price of sugar and other colonial productions in Piedmont.

The Duke of Gotha, while staying at the chateau of Kallenberg and taking a bath in the bath-room, remarked that one of the water-pipes was partly stopped up by some substance; he ordered a stick to be run through it to clear it, from the other side. The order was too quickly obeyed. The duke was still looking through the pipe when the attendant unknowingly thrust a stick through it, the end of which struck the duke's eye with such force that he fainted from pain, and was carried to his room in a state of unconsciousness.

GREENWICH ELECTION.—The nomination was on Thursday. Great humour prevailed on the hustings—expressed by the interchange of an inexhaustible pot of beer between the rival candidates and their proposers, as the speaker became thirsty. Alderman Salomans declared that he would "struggle for his seat, and would not do as Rothschild had done. If Rothschild had chosen to risk the penalties, he would now have been sitting for London. He (Mr. Salomans) would risk the penalties [cheers], would take his seat, and he would trust to a jury of his countrymen, if any body informed against him—voting in his place till that jury decided against him. If they did so, then he would forthwith come back, assemble a meeting of electors, and return to them the trust with which they had on this occasion confided him" [cheers]. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Salomans, but Mr. Wire impugned the decision; at the poll, however, it was confirmed. Before one o'clock, Mr. Wire was hopelessly behind, and the declaration showed the numbers to be respectively 2,165 and 1,278, majority for Salomans 887. Mr. Salomans repeated his pledge to go down to the House, asking only a few days' rest. Mr. Wire was heard with attention, and with cheers from his friends, until he insinuated foul play on the part of the successful candidate; when the victorious partisans would hear no more.

WEEKLY INCIDENTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The pressure on our columns of Ecclesiastical and Parliamentary Intelligence obliges us reluctantly to postpone a description of what we observed at our last visit to the Crystal Palace, the interest of which, far from palling with repetition, is maintained and increased.

On Wednesday, the numbers present were 58,454, and the receipts in shillings, £2,695 18s. On Thursday, visitors, 67,781; receipts, £2,728 10s. On Friday, a half-crown day, the visitors were 29,033, and the receipts, £2,969 6s. On Saturday, when the admission fee was five shillings, the number of visitors fell to 11,501, and the sum taken to £1,590 18s. On Monday and yesterday the visitors were, respectively, 62,879, and £2,469—£2,000, and £2,434.

On several days the heat was most oppressive, almost intolerable—the thermometer rising to 86 in the shade. Even the Orientals in charge of Tunis and Egypt were glad to retire under their tents. On Monday, the windows at either end of the nave were taken out, which let as much of a breeze through as could be induced to enter, and even kept much of the building cooler than the adjacent park. Other ventilating alterations are to be adopted, and no doubt with entire success.

Her Majesty, with the King of the Belgians, and others of the royal family, were among the visitors on Saturday, previous to their departure for Osborne, whence they returned on Monday.

Messrs. Spicer and Clowes, the contractors for the Official Catalogues, are actively engaged in bringing out (under the sanction and at the suggestion of the Royal Commission) a series of hand-books, to serve as guides for visitors, as well as to give a popular description of the articles exhibited, and the processes employed in their manufacture or use. They are to be edited by Mr. Robert Hunt, with the assistance of other eminent professors. Part I. is now before us. It contains an admirable historical and scientific description of the mineral and mining products in the West Transept and outside the building; and also of Class xxii. "General hardware, including locks." Messrs. Spicer have also got out French editions of the "Official Catalogue," and of Mr. Hunt's sixpenny "Synopsis." One remark applies to both—that besides their indispensability to natives of France, to learners of that language they are of great use from the infinite number of words and things which they present in immediate juxtaposition.

The character of the entertainment to be given to her Majesty on the 9th has at length been definitely fixed. It will comprise a grand ball, in the Guildhall, and the numerous suite of offices attached to the building will be gorgeously fitted up as retiring, supper, and refreshment rooms. Everything that art and space can afford is being done; and the whole will present a scene of the utmost magnificence. As it has been stated that the civic invitations would not include the names either of the foreign or British jurors of the Great Exhibition, we are glad to find that the hospitalities of the Corporation will not be characterised by any such ungracious limitation. Among the operations going forward is the renovation of Temple-bar; which ancient gateway is being scraped and drenched by a gang of workmen, before and after the hours of traffic.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner the Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, the contractors, various heads of departments, and other notabilities connected with the Exhibition. The company assembled in the Egyptian hall, where covers were laid for 200. The decorations were of unusual variety and splendour. Banners of all nations hung from the pillars, the tables groined with plate, and all the edibles were moulded into emblems having reference to the great event the feast was intended to commemorate. Lord John Russell was one of the guests, and referred to the Exhibition in language unusually ornate.

LITERARY PRETENSIONS TO THE FRANCHISE.—We are given to understand, on what we deem reasonably good authority, that the measure which Lord John Russell proposes to introduce next year for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise will recognise education and literary standing—apart from all other considerations—as electoral qualifications.—*Athenæum*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 2, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

A long and interesting debate took place in the House of Commons last night, on a motion by the Marquis of Blandford, for an address to her Majesty praying that the spiritual wants of the people of England and Wales might be better provided for, by extending the parochial system from the resources of the Established Church. The noble marquis divided his facts and arguments under three heads—first, the existence of great and pressing spiritual wants amongst the people; secondly, the means whereby these wants may be supplied; and, thirdly, the willingness of the public to co-operate in what was required for attaining that object. In the first place he maintained, that no fewer than 1,893,000 souls had neither encouragement nor opportunity to enter the house of God, whilst the deficiency of the clergy was alarming. In advocating an increase of the episcopate, which might be effected by making deans' incomes available for new bishoprics, he did not contemplate the necessity of the new bishops being peers of Parliament. The means he proposed under the second head were indicated by the Royal Commissioners—namely, the erection of 600 new churches at the cost of £2,100,000, one-half of which could be raised by private contributions. With reference to the third branch of the subject, that of local aid, upon which Sir R. Peel had laid great stress, his lordship stated that of the £1,246,000 expended in seven years by the Incorporated Society in building churches and chapels, no less than £955,400 had been collected from private individuals. He concluded by strongly urging his proposition upon political and social, as well as moral and religious grounds. Lord Grosvenor seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume complained of the vast sums contributed by the State in various forms to the Church, and of the little good that was done with it—denounced the maladministration of ecclesiastical revenues, the scanty pittance afforded to the hard-working clergy and curates, and the continuance of the disgraceful system of pluralities—and moved, as an amendment, the addition of a clause for the production of returns relative to the amount and nature of the property held by the Church.

Sir B. Hall supported the motion, as tending to remedy existing abuses in the Church, but would oppose the grant of any sum of money by Parliament for its object, or the sale of the Lord Chancellor's livings. Quoting from returns which he complained were imperfectly made out and reluctantly yielded, he showed that the net aggregate income of the episcopal sees is £1,344,170, including £636,387 for fines on leases—that six bishops, during seven years, had received £28,267 more than was allotted to the sees—and that there are due to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, from three bishops, £14,225; making together £42,492, which ought to be now applied to the augmentation of small livings. He read other details from the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and mentioned instances in which clergymen, with large incomes, absented themselves from their livings, and Church funds had been misappropriated. He also gave a description of the state of the diocese of St. David's, and of the collegiate church of Brecon, which, he said, was a disgrace to the Establishment. He would take the whole of the episcopal and caputular property, and pay the clergy proper incomes—not less than £200, and not more than £500 or £600. He concluded a long detail of revenues wasted, duties left undone, and churches falling to decay, by insisting on the necessity of taking from the Church the management of its own affairs, and placing them under proper stewardship. Thus, he declared, would the Establishment become a blessing, Dissent less popular, and Romanism less rampant.

Mr. Morris briefly vindicated the Bishop of St. David's from Sir B. Hall's severe strictures.

Mr. A. B. Horn preferred additional services to additional churches, more clergy to subdivided parishes—disliked "curate" bishops, wished to see the episcopate on a level in labours and dignity—and advocated a convocation to settle the faith and practice of the Church.

Sir G. Grey said, before the House agreed to this address it was necessary to consider to what specific measures it was to lead. What could Parliament do beyond what had been done to render the property of the Church adequate to the spiritual necessities of the people? The Ecclesiastical Commission had been appointed with that view, and followed up by Sir Robert Peel's Act. The result had been augmentations represented by a capital sum of £1,400,000. A commission had also been recently appointed to consider a mode of subdividing large parishes, and another to inquire into episcopal and caputular revenues. If the object of the address was to pledge the House to adopt the recommendation of the commissioners to sell the Chancellor's livings, it should be distinctly stated. Agreeing with the spirit and object of the motion, but believing that to adopt it would lead to erroneous views of the feelings of the House, he proposed to move the previous question.

Mr. Sidney Herbert regretted the course taken by the Home Secretary, defended the recommendation of the commissioners, and warmly supported the motion.

Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Goulbourn complained of the course taken by Sir B. Hall, and defended the subjects of his attack at considerable length.

Mr. Horsman maintained the accusations made by the member for Marylebone, and instanced the renewal of the lease of Horfield, in the diocese of Gloucester, as a transaction which would be attempted in no other department of the public service. The time was approaching when we must have a reformed episcopate, or none at all—a reformed Church establishment, or no establishment at all.

Mr. Wigham and Mr. Booker prayed the House to suspend its judgment on parties thus attacked without notice. At the request of the Marquis of Blandford Mr. Hume consented to withdraw his amendment.

Sir G. Grey then said, upon the distinct understanding that the motion did not pledge the House to favour the scheme of selling the Chancellor's livings, he would not press the previous question. The original motion was therefore agreed to.

THE PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL (No. 3)—an amalgamation of two previous bills—in charge of Earl Granville, was considered in committee by the Lords.

THE COUNTY-COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL, was considered in committee at the morning sitting of the Lower House.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.—After the Church Extension debate, Sir De Lacy Evans moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on carriages, of which he proposed to make three classes, subject to duties of £4, £3, and £1 respectively. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not object to some modification of this duty, but could not make a further sacrifice of revenue this year. The motion was withdrawn.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—Mr. Hume moved an address praying her Majesty to direct that the prostrate granite obelisk at Alexandria, presented by the late Mehmet Ali to the British nation, be brought to England. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected, and read an opinion of Sir G. Wilkinson, that it was unworthy the expense of removal. After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.

ANOTHER MILITARY OUTRAGE.—On Monday night Liverpool was disturbed by a serious affray between the police and the soldiers of the 91st regiment. The latter seem to have attacked the former, on account of a punishment inflicted on some of their comrades at the instigation of the police. Several constables were wounded severely, and a number of soldiers are in custody.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, June 2, 1851.—We are this week in possession of a further good supply of Foreign Oats, but not much of other Grains or Flour.

With very fine weather for the growing crops, our Trade is heavy, prices as on Monday.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. P., Devonport. To his first question we reply "Yes." It has always been customary to admit visitors to the Peace Congress, and we dare say he can obtain a ticket of admission by application between now and the 23rd inst., at the office of the committee, New Broad-street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851.

SUMMARY.

"WHAT shall be done with the Crystal Palace?" has risen, within the last week, from an occasional thought into the question of the day. The Exhibition, it is clear, must come to a close—if not on the 1st of November, as is the original and present intention, within no long time; its permanence, whether as a show or an educational institution, is the least feasible of the schemes promulgated. But the Exhibition building—who that has seen it can bear the thought of its destruction? Yet the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on whose domain it stands, hold a bond from the Royal Commission of the Exhibition, for its removal within six months from the day we have named; and, unless otherwise authorized by Parliament, must enforce the contract. Parliament will have risen in a few weeks, and the matter must therefore be pressed at once. Lord John Russell has intimated that the wish of the public, from one of whose pleasure-grounds the building filches twenty acres, will alone be consulted; and no doubt the inhabitants of the metropolis will promptly express their unanimous will that it should remain—to borrow a phrase from the printing-office, they will write "set" across the brilliant page. Mr. Paxton has come to the rescue of his splendid creation, by unfolding, in a pamphlet, his project for its future uses. He proposes to constitute it a covered garden and forum of the arts—removing the side boarding in summer, and substituting glass in winter—perfecting its ventilation, and surmounting the corners with towers. To flowers, fountains, and statues, he would add a collection of living birds (the *Times* suggests, also, the stuffed specimens now in the British Museum)—and the cost of maintenance he estimates at £4,000 per annum. We are glad to observe, that in all discussions of the matter, it is assumed as settled that the Crystal Palace must continue a self-supporting institution.

Parliament is getting through business with the unthrifty haste of a man who, having dawdled away the forenoon, overtakes himself in the hot post-meridian hours. Even the Peers have become as busy as is consonant with the dignity of a body that has no vulgar hustling accounts to render. They have listened to a recital of the Jotie Persaud case from the Earl of Ellenborough, and a counter version of that intricate story from Lord Broughton (under which sonorous title some readers may recognise the J. C. Hobhouse of Covent-garden elections, and later of Cannon-row)—as the affair was adjourned till the arrival of the mail with more papers, their lordships may be sitting in their heavy gilt chambers, while we write, listening to a tale, though oriental, less charming than an Arabian Night. The Lord Chancellor has instructed them in the object and provisions of a charitable trusts reform bill, the merits of which we must take on his learned lordship's credit till we have a better opportunity of forming a judgment. On Monday night Lord Stanley would have developed a subject well worthy of his high powers—the wrongs of the Cape colonists—but for the precarious tenure of the life to which he owes his own.

The Commons debated yesterday se'nnight the Church Building Amendments Act—the provisions of which appear sufficiently offensive to liberal Churchmen to relieve Dissenters of the special duty of watching. Mr. Mowatt's Metropolitan Water Supply Bill, unjustly refusing it an equal chance with the Government rival before a select committee—the Field Removal Bill, read a third time, and enjoyed by Manchester in respect to its pending—and the claims to

relief of the depositors in recent failed or faulty savings-banks. The former of the two last subjects has little interest beyond the district to which it relates—the latter has a claim upon the attention of the humane and patriotic. Objecting, as we do, to the principle that the community should bear harmless its weak or mistaken members, we cannot allow that a publicly sanctioned belief should inflict distress upon the thousands who proved by experience its delusiveness. There can be no doubt that the working classes of this country have been accustomed to deposit their hard earned and sorely saved pittances in these institutions, in the faith that public credit was pledged to their security. The belief could hardly have grown up without encouragement, unintentional, perhaps, from the few who knew better. Justice and humanity demand, we think, that the nation should aid in repairing the havoc of the "disillusion." Mr. H. Herbert's motion, however, recommending a grant of £100,000, which would cover about half the losses, was negatived by 63 against 56.

On Wednesday, the second reading of his Scotch Universities Bill was moved by Mr. Cowan. Its object is the abolition of professorial tests, purely political in their origin, but now perverted to a one-sided religious use. It was opposed by only one speaker, and lost by only one vote. On Thursday, the House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Roebuck took the opportunity of once more mooted the claims to compensation of certain merchants for losses incurred in the Copenhagen expedition of 1807—claims repeatedly affirmed, but this time set aside by 126 to 49, on Sir Charles Wood's assurance that the affair was according to "the custom of civilized nations"—though much resembling the plunderings of barbarian inter-tribal war. Our report of the subsequent discussion in committee will repay perusal. Messrs. Hume and Williams discharged faithfully their functions as Tribunes of the People's Purse, finding something to object to or inquire about at every item, and dividing the House on the most objectionable—viz., the grant of £2,230 for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which only the effrontery to which a State Church accustoms public men would dare to fasten on the national funds; and the royal prizes for the race-courses of the three kingdoms—the latter provoking a scene not surpassed by chapter i. of the "Pickwick Papers."

Friday evening was given to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and as we have devoted one more article to that persistent plague, we are spared the unpleasant necessity of saying a word about it here. It was a good sequel to the night's work, however, to carry Mr. Stuart's motion for adding two lay—but not unlearned—members to the commission of inquiry into Chancery abuses.

On Monday "the faithful Commons"—it is in connexion with supply they are thus soothingly addressed by Majesty—again went into committee of Ways and Means. Mr. T. Baring made another attempt to lessen the public risk of being poisoned by chicory, and others far worse, indeed unmentionable, admixtures with the fragrant berry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reiterated "caveat emptor"—as he always does when it is proposed to put him to any trouble in caring for others—and a muster of chicory growers were ready with their votes. The remainder of the evening was occupied by a speech from Mr. Disraeli—not presuming to characterise so splendid a performance in a few lines, we point to an article further on, and indicate 244 to 133, as the figures with which the House responded to his tropes.

Our space is well nigh run out—the topics yet remaining on our list we must, therefore, huddle into a paragraph or two. The Exeter Synod is described and commented on at sufficient length in our Ecclesiastical columns. The public meeting and conference convened by the Congregational Board of Education, will not fail to attract the attention of our readers. They will see, in the conference especially, indications that if the cause of voluntary and religious education is to be ridden down, it will not be without a manful struggle. There was a tone of deep conviction, and yet of candour towards opponents, both in the speeches and deliberations, which are of even greater promise than the practical and vigorous plan of action resolved upon.

From the Bath and Greenwich elections, it is, perhaps, unsafe to draw any general conclusion, so exceptional are the motives that influence constituencies; but we can hardly be wrong in surmising that the preference of Alderman Saloman's to Alderman Wire, is either an expression of distrust of Lord John Russell's earnestness in Jewish emancipation, or a wish to aid him in overcoming the stubbornness of hereditary Christian legislation. A public meeting, it will be observed, has been held to assist Mr. Ernest Jones in obtaining a parliamentary inquiry into the extra-judicial severities with which he was visited during his imprisonment. The sentence passed upon him was surely sufficient for the vindication of the law—such aggravations of his penalty as capricious subjection to degrading tasks, seclusion from friends, and confinement in dungeons fraught

with life-long disease, whether inflicted by a jailer or a bench of justices, is tyranny such as a Government that respects itself and would do right, should not attempt to cover from exposure or spare in retribution.

An issue from the French Revision Committee hostile to the President's designs, except upon the condition of restoring universal suffrage—a politico-economical debate, which shows how far France has been retarded in her commercial development by the military spirit; she and England having emerged together from a mutually destructive war, but she, unlike England, continuing to burnish her weapons, and twice or thrice employing them in her own streets—assassinations and infernal machines in Rome and Florence, with appeals to the faithful to aid in recovering England to the bosom of a Church that thus nestles serpents—are the self-illustrating items of foreign intelligence.

THE VIVIFIED SCARECROW.

GOOD reader, are you "gifted?" We beg pardon, and recall the word; it is a barbarism which has no excuse in its favour, either of convenience or of elegance, and is as worthy of condemnation, as "Are you dinnered?" Well then, good reader, are you endowed with powers of fancy? If so, try and picture to yourself the consternation of an artist, who, having chiselled in stone a dragon as grotesque and horrible in form as his imagination could conceive, should, unexpectedly, see it quicken into life, and approach to make of him its first meal. Or, still more to the purpose, just suppose one of those Guy Fawkeses which boys delight, on the fifth of November, and in commemoration of "gunpowder treason and plot," to stuff out into unwieldy proportions, to dress with the most ill-assorted garments, and to make hideous with a frightful mask, suddenly jumping off its chair into the ring of urchins who surround it, and joining with them in the chorus by which they call to the recollection of liege subjects the deliverance of King James and his Parliament from an inglorious fate! Fancy this, and you will have some idea of the feelings with which Her Majesty's Government witnessed their beloved sham, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, transformed into a reality.

In November last, Lord John Russell, without consulting his colleagues, and in a moment of singular imprudence, committed himself and his administration to the then rising agitation against the appointment of an Anglo-Roman hierarchy by the Pope. Withdrawal became impossible, for his letter to the Bishop of Durham kindled passions, and awakened expectations, which the merest prudence obliged him to *seem*, at least, to satisfy. A short time must have sufficed to convince him of the blunder he had perpetrated, and hence, probably, his effort to extricate himself with as little loss as possible. Early in February he delivered a powerful speech, and concluded it by introducing an insignificant bill. Even this, however, upon examination, was found to be instinct with a spirit of persecution, and, accordingly, its teeth were drawn and its claws pared. Such a nullity, as might have been anticipated, Parliament evinced strong disinclinations to pass; and Lord John, anxious to conciliate his foes without altogether betraying his friends, so modified his measure as to make it look more formidable, and at the same time remain a dead letter on the statute-book. For nearly five months, he had been engaged in dragging it through committee, and last week we told our readers that he had at length succeeded, and that the most egregious sham of modern times might be regarded as virtually the law of the land. We were too hasty. The thing is a sham no longer. Sir F. Theiser has succeeded in vivifying it, and the once lifeless scarecrow is now a living ogre.

On Friday night, a report of the bill, as it came out of committee, was brought up, and Mr. Keogh moved an amendment or two of minor importance, intended to prevent the possibility of the bill becoming mischievous. To one of these the honourable gentleman had been led to understand, by the recognised Parliamentary organ of the Government, that Ministers would consent. This arrangement, however, made with Mr. Keogh by the Secretary to the Treasury, Lord John Russell, at the last moment, and after the conditions imposed upon Mr. Keogh had been honourably fulfilled, refused to abide by. Some unpleasant altercation ensued, and when Sir F. Theiser got up to propose the three amendments of which he had given due notice, the Irish members, and many of the English opponents of the measure, left the House in a body. Lord John could not but anticipate his doom. He tried to make light of it—but reflection will not tend to reconcile him to it. The honourable and learned member for Abingdon triumphed, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill is converted into an instrument of vexation and persecution.

Sir F. Theiser's first amendment affects the preamble. Ministers had referred to the Pope's rescript of the 29th of September as the special

occasion of the bill. Sir F. Theiger substitutes for it all the briefs by which the Pope constitutes bishops within the United Kingdom—thereby aiming a most deadly blow at the Romish Church of Ireland. His second amendment subjects to a penalty of a hundred pounds any persons *procuring or publishing briefs* from Rome, for the purpose of constituting such bishoprics. And his third authorizes any individual, as well as the Attorney-General, to seek the recovery of the penalties thus imposed. Under the measure as now constituted, the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland will necessarily be dismantled. The rights which it has enjoyed for upwards of three centuries are effectually overturned. Law, which once petted the Irish priesthood, and stretched forth a helping hand to the hierarchy, now turns upon the latter with savage intolerance, and thereby grieves and insults the former. The law must remain inoperative in Ireland, or it will provoke discontent little short of rebellion. What Ministers will do we cannot pretend to foresee. Their worst fears are realized—their idle words are armed with power. They meant only that the law should bark; they now discover that it will be able to bite. What they have deprecated all along is come to pass. Their empty threats are to be followed by heavy blows. There appears to us to be but one door of escape. By exempting Ireland from the operation of the bill they will at least limit its mischief by the scope of the evil they undertook to assail. Suffer it to pass as it now is they cannot—cannot, at least, without forfeiting all title to consistency of character and honesty of purpose.

Some of our Dissenting friends, we believe, petitioned the House of Commons for a more stringent measure than that proposed by the Government. Sir F. Theiger has heard them, and responded to their wishes. We hope they will be duly thankful. They have now got, or seem likely to get, a sharp weapon wherewith to hack and hew the Roman Catholic Church in these realms. Will they use it? Do they expect by its means to render truth more lovely, or more effectually to detach error from the sympathies of the misguided? Some people are most severely punished when their prayers are heard. Whether such will be the case with our Nonconformist advocates of intolerance, events will show. If ever we felt satisfaction in review of our own course, we do so now. We are not called upon to choose between an empty pretence or a mischievous reality. Let those who are make the best they can of their alternative. They went out of their way to seek their position, and now that it is found they have no cause for complaint. They built up the wall against which they are in danger of running their own heads.

PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE WITH A NATION'S PURSE.

MR. DISRAELI is a brilliant speaker, but a very indifferent leader. As the captain of a guerilla band, no man did more execution in Parliamentary warfare than he—as the commander-in-chief of an opposition, none is less to be trusted, none has committed such grave mistakes. His imagination is fertile, his inventive faculty quick and exhaustless, and his courage unquestionable—but his judgment is bad. He is the man for the nonce: for there is scarcely any conceivable difficulty in which a political party can be involved, where something may not be learned from his suggestions. But he seems to have no power of generalization, no foresight, no abstinence, no settled plan of policy. In playing chess he would sacrifice his queen to take a pawn. In war he would lose a campaign to achieve a petty victory. In the senate he seems utterly incapable of that self-restraint which can forego a present advantage with a view to ultimate power. He marches and countermarches his troops most fitfully. Now he advances in hot haste to defeat a government, and, having achieved a triumph which yields him no fruits, he hastily retreats to defraud an excited and expectant people. Hence it is morally certain that he will never succeed, like his great antagonist, Sir Robert Peel, in gathering about him a force upon which to rely in all emergencies, and which he may lead on through varying successes and defeats to the highest political position which a British statesman can occupy.

An illustration of these remarks may be found in Mr. Disraeli's recent movements in regard to our national finances. It will be remembered, that when Mr. Hume moved the limitation of the Income-tax Bill to a single year, with a view to the appointment of a select committee to inquire how far the assessment of that tax might be made more equitable, he received the powerful assistance of the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, who was careful to treat the question on its own merits, and who most zealously disclaimed any and every party motive for the course which he then took. In other financial speeches of his, he has solemnly declared that he accepts our Free-trade policy for the remainder of the present Parliament—that it is no purpose of his to disturb it—and that, inasmuch as the Chancellor of the Exchequer

had raised popular expectations, by declaring his intention of commuting the window-tax for an inhabited-house duty, he would venture upon no proposals calculated to inflict disappointment upon the people. After having thus ostentatiously paraded his acquiescence in the Chancellor's promised boon to householders,—after helping Mr. Hume to limit the income-tax to one year, not for the purpose of diminishing its proceeds, but for that of reconciling its incidence, if possible, with the demands of equity—and after voting with Mr. Bass for repealing half the excise duty on malt, it is, to say the least, bad policy in him to come forward, as he did on Monday night, and obtrude upon the House objections to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bill for imposing a tax on inhabited houses, which objections, if they ever had any force, he himself had disposed of by his previous speeches and conduct.

He now assumes that the renewal of the income-tax, upon which Sir Charles Wood bases his financial calculations, is placed by the vote of the House of Commons for a searching investigation into its mode of assessment, in a position of extreme uncertainty. He takes for granted that the Select Committee will find it impossible to improve the machinery of that act, and that the inherent demerits of the tax, being irremediable, will lead to its abandonment. He condemns the limited range which the Chancellor of the Exchequer prescribes for the action of direct taxation, and he intimates his desire to see a house-tax, which shall include all classes or none at all. In other words, he evidently contemplates, by a series of stratagems, not always consistent one with another, the eventual substitution of an import duty on corn, for the present tax on property and income.

That some such purpose as this lurks behind his professions, the public will gather from his own declarations and votes. He says he is fearful of leaving the finances of the country upon an insecure basis, and for this reason he objects to the remission of the window-tax until the recommendations of the Select Committee in regard to the income-tax have been agreed to and made known. He will be asked in reply, by shrewd observers—who, to quick perception, add a retentive memory—why, if such are his fears, he voted for a surrender of half the malt-tax. He declared, when Mr. Hume's motion was under debate, that his sole object was, if we must have the income-tax, to ascertain, by inquiry, the best practicable mode of getting it. Having gained his point, he quickly turns round upon the Ministry, and asks them, how, with so large a proportion of the revenue upon a short and uncertain tenure, they can venture the experiment of commuting the window-tax for an inhabited-house duty. His own plan of finance, elaborately drawn up and explained at an earlier period of the session, involved the very concession which he now repudiates. How is this? Does he think to recommend himself to the chief financial office in the Government by changes as sudden, as capricious, as inconsistent one with another, as any for which he has chastised Sir Charles Wood? Or does he suppose that he is paving the way to his future elevation and triumph, by snatching from the people a boon which he had helped to give them, and by facilitating a return to a commercial policy which they have most unqualifiedly condemned? Happily for himself, as well as for the country, he sustained a defeat, though by but a narrow majority. Had he obtained a triumph he would have made himself the most unpopular man of the day.

We know not that we should have thought it worth while to dwell upon Mr. Disraeli's delinquencies, but with the view of directing attention to the attempt now making by the Protectionist party to gain their darling object by means of financial difficulties. It seems pretty clear that they will seize every opportunity within reach of transferring fiscal burdens from the shoulders of property, and especially property in land, to those of industry. If this can be done without making the perilous experiment of once more taxing the people's bread, their purpose will be suited, and the danger of raising a storm of popular passion will be avoided. All Mr. Disraeli's financial plans have kept this object in view. But failing of this there is another way by which to gain their selfish end—viz., by steadily refusing all retrenchment, and cutting off, one by one, as occasion serves, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's most fruitful sources of public income. They know that a surrender of the property-tax would, taken *per se*, commend itself to the popular wishes. They know that the abandonment of it would speedily bring a deficit in the Exchequer, and they hope that, on the plea of necessity and honesty, the nation, reduced to this dilemma, would consent, however reluctantly, to a reimposition of an import duty on corn. Nor do we see how they can eventually be defeated, but by a large and liberal reform of our representative system. The landlords are so overwhelmingly strong in Parliament as to render it morally certain that they will gradually fitch back the advantages which, by the repeal of the corn-

laws, were wrested from their grasp. What they lost in the gross they will strive to recover in detail; and the financial policy which aims to ease the springs of industry, and to make the rich contribute according to their means, will always meet their strenuous opposition. Openly, or fraudulently, they will thwart the interests of the people, until the people are strong enough, in their own house, to take care of themselves.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

It is by the knowledge of such facts as are presented to our readers in a letter which appears in another part of our paper from a zealous advocate of peace principles at Koenigsberg, that we are enabled to measure the extent of the retrogressive policy of the leading continental states. Those governments which are the most military in their reliance, are the most incurably despotic; and the picture which is presented of the odious and inquisitorial tyranny of the Prussian Government in the letter referred to, proves how little that country has gained by the violent revolutionary upheaving of 1848-9. Who would then have thought, amidst the pride and enthusiasm created throughout Germany by the inauguration of her National Assembly, that in two short years representative institutions would be reduced to a mockery throughout her states; that the most detestable system of surveillance over the thoughts and actions of men would everywhere obtain; and that the man who seemed on the point of putting himself at the head of the democracy of Germany should be found descending to the proscription of a provincial Peace Society. Such melancholy evidences of backward changes might almost make us despair of the ultimate triumph of just and peaceful principles. Can it be that countries thus thrown back from the very atmosphere of freedom into the dungeon of despotism, can hope to make progress in civilization, intelligence, and liberty? It can.

We have seen what the Prussian Government, backed by brute force, and surrounded by its myrmidons of police, can do, but we cannot see what the people are doing. Yet we know they are not standing still—the proof of which is to be found in this very persecution of peace principles and their advocates. Would the Prussian Government think it worth while to make war upon Peace Societies if it were not apprehensive of the influence these organizations are exerting upon the people? Almost every post brings us fresh evidence of the increasing gulph which exists between German princes and their subjects. The former are labouring hard to erect the mausoleum which is to entomb them. It may be that the next revolution will be as violent as any preceding it, but the gradual advance of the people in intelligence and self-control, indicated by not a few significant events during the last two years, and not the least by the favourable reception with which the principles and advocates of peace have been received, indicates that the period is not far distant when they will be able to disarm their oppressors without recourse to brute force, and work out for themselves their own emancipation.

Meanwhile it is for us to give our down-trodden and persecuted brethren on the Continent all the sympathy and encouragement in our power. It seems monstrous that at a time when the very brother of the Prussian sovereign has been amongst us to take part in the inauguration of the Palace of Peace and the symbol of human brotherhood, the inoffensive advocates of this glorious principle should be persecuted and proscribed throughout the fatherland; and not even allowed to worship God according to their conscience. Perhaps the best means of helping German friends is by lending all our influence, moral and pecuniary, to such agencies as the Peace Congress. It is the military system, the agency of brute force, which rivets their fetters, and prevents their asserting their manhood. That only can be reached by public opinion. When nations are actuated by right principles, bad systems will fall. You may change forms of government, as in France, and yet fail to secure popular freedom. Not less shocking to our moral sense is the imprisonment of the son of Victor Hugo, for advocating the re-abolition of the punishment of death in republican France, than the proscription of the advocates of peace in monarchical Prussia. Educate nations in the principles of justice and brotherhood, and such atrocities will vanish from their annals.

PETITION FOR KOSSUTH.—A correspondent recommends that if the earnestness of our Foreign Office on behalf of the Hungarian captives be distrusted, memorials from the British people might be sent, with good effect, direct to the Turkish Government.

THE CASE OF MR. ERNEST JONES.—A crowded meeting was held at the National-hall, High Holborn, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Wakley in the chair, to demand a Parliamentary inquiry into the treatment of Mr. Ernest Jones while in prison. Mr. Jones addressed the meeting, in an animated speech, which was received with much enthusiasm.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Affirmation, for the substitution of for oath, 1.
 Attorney's Certificate, for the repeal of duties on, 1.
 Church-rates, for the abolition of, 1.
 County Constabulary, for the improvement and extension of, 2.
 Church Building Acts Amendment Bill, against, 1.
 Coffee, for preventing adulteration of, 1.
 Disarmament, for a general, 1.
 Education (Ireland), against present system, 4.
 Hungarian Patriots, for the liberation of, 2.
 Metropolis Water Bill, against, 3.
 in favour of, 1.
 Metropolitan Water Supply Bill (Representative), 1.
 New Forest Deer Removal Bill, against, 4.
 Newspapers, for abolition of burdens on, 1.
 Ocean Penny Post, for establishment of, 4.
 Oath of Abjuration (Jews Bill), against, 4.
 in favour of, 1.
 Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 117.
 Patents, for amendment of law of, 2.
 Public House (Scotland), in favour of, 3.
 against, 29.
 Universities (Scotland) Bill, 6.
 Raptus Decree, against the grant, 3.
 Proprietary Charters, for altering law of licensing, 1.
 Universal Suffrage, for adoption of, 1.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Burgesses and Freeman's Parliamentary Franchise Bill.
 Marriage (India) Bill.
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill.
 Registration of Assurance Bill.
 School Sites Act Amendment Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Burgesses and Freeman's Parliamentary Franchise Bill.
 Ecclesiastical Property Valuation (Ireland) Bill.
 Chief Justices Salary.
 Loan Society Bill.
 Stock-in-Trade Bill.
 Highway-rates Bill.
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill.
 Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Gunpowder Stores (Liverpool) Exemption Repeal Bill.
 General Board of Health Bill.

DEBATES.

INLAND BONDING.

It was intimated in the Postscript to our last, that a discussion of some interest had taken place late the previous night, on a motion by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, relative to Inland Bonding. His object was the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working of the system of warehousing foreign goods in bond at Manchester, and to report whether Manchester shall be placed on an equal footing with all bonded towns in the United Kingdom. He explained that from the commercial importance of Manchester and the district of which it is the centre, the Government of which Mr. Goulburn was Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to grant it the privilege theretofore enjoyed only by ports, or towns which had once been ports, of bonding imported articles duty free. Mr. Gibson contended that the privilege had been beneficial to commerce generally—to importers, dealers in, and consumers of goods liable to duty. But it was apprehended that the Government was about to put an end to a system which worked so well, and that the reason which actuated such an intention was the desire of saving the paltry sum of £2,700 a year to the country. He argued the case at considerable length, earnestly impressing upon the House that all that Manchester asked for was an inquiry.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER complimented Mr. Gibson on the ingenuity of his speech, from which, however, he said, the house could form no idea of the real facts of the case. When, in 1848, Manchester, through its Town Council, applied to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer for the privilege of bonding, the assent of Government was given on condition that the expenses occasioned by the grant of such privilege should be borne by the town demanding it, and an act of Parliament was passed in which this understanding was embodied. Circumstances, among which was the removal of the cotton duty, making the Manchester traders discover that the bonding privilege had become less valuable than before, they applied to him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to abolish the condition, and to make the public pay for the benefit to the people of Manchester. This he refused, but advised them to reconsider the rates which they had imposed on bonded goods, and which were absurdly low. But they preferred to throw over the whole arrangement, and to this he had no objection, except that the act of Parliament stood in the way, and to repeal this they had last year introduced a bill which, being by no means what he had expected, he had been obliged to oppose. But this was not all. They had asked an inquiry, and an officer of the customs had been sent down to conduct one. Before him the interested parties laid whatever evidence they pleased, and that evidence he had no objection to print. He went into it, arguing that the parties' own case showed no reason for imposing upon the country the charge they desired to lay on for their own benefit, and he said that he should oppose any further investigation as needless. Manchester, or any town which thought the bonding privilege worth having, might have it on the terms of paying for it.

Mr. CARDWELL, on behalf of Mr. Goulbourn, absent from indisposition, confirmed Sir Charles Wood's representation of the original contract; and Mr. HUMS gave it as his opinion that by that Manchester must abide. Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion, recommending the Manchester men to impose a small additional rate on goods that benefited by the privilege. Lord GALWAY also opposed the inquiry, expressing surprise that Lancashire manufacturers should, of all men, wish to burden the nation to the smallest amount, for their own benefit.

On the other side, Mr. BRIGHT urged that Manchester was entitled to be heard before an impartial committee, and that the House should not judge from the representation of the Minister, who had treated the case with something like levity. Mr. TATTON EGERTON, Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. HEYWOOD, Mr. KERSHAW, and Mr. SPOONER (thinking the case was being argued on too narrow a basis), urged an inquiry. Mr. GIBSON replied, and divided the House; on which the motion was negatived by 65 to 50.

LOSSES BY SAVINGS-BANK FAILURES.

Still later on Tuesday se'nnight, Mr. H. HERBERT moved a resolution to the effect that the House would, on a future day, resolve itself into committee for an address to her Majesty, praying similar relief to the depositors in the Rochdale, Scarborough, Tralee, and Killarney savings banks, as had been extended to those in the Cuffe-street bank, Dublin. He urged, at considerable length, the cruel hardship which the unfortunate persons whose cause he pleaded, and who were all from the humbler classes—women and children being among them—had sustained by the failure of the banks in question; and, while admitting that they had no legal right to redress, he contended that their moral right was very strong, inasmuch as they deposited their savings in the belief that Government was responsible for their safety. He added a condemnation of the system which had been adopted by governments in "tampering" with savings banks, and adduced an opinion of the late Sir Robert Peel upon the subject. Stating that the sum of £100,000, for which he asked, would pay but about ten shillings in the pound, he concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Government to relieve the enormous amount of piteous as well as dangerous distress which had been caused by the defalcations in question.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded, and Mr. MORRIS briefly supported the proposition.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he felt it his painful duty to resist the motion. He did not think a sufficient case had been made out for reimbursing losses which had been occasioned by no fault of Government. A committee had investigated the subject and had decided that there were circumstances in the Cuffe-street case which did not apply to the cases of the other banks. If relief were to be given in these cases it could not stop there—other depositors had suffered and would complain. What the proposition came to was, that the Government was to indemnify all the depositors in the kingdom who might at any time suffer from any defalcation. He was prepared to accede to no such thing. He denied that any loss whatever had fallen or could fall upon any depositors by reason of what was called tampering with their money on the part of Government. Admitting the importance of the question, he referred to the bill which he had introduced for the superintendence of these institutions as a proof of the feeling he entertained on the subject. He defended the principle on which that bill had been founded, and intimated that he hoped ultimately to be able to frame a still more perfect bill with the same object. Mr. RAYNOLDS supported the motion, regretting that Mr. Herbert had not demanded the whole amount due to the depositors, instead of asking only ten shillings in the pound. Mr. BRIGHT objected to the making Government generally liable for defalcations, but thought that the sufferers in question had a certain claim to relief, and that the country would be quite disposed to accord it. Mr. HUMS believed that every depositor had parted with his money under the idea that Government was responsible for it; and that they ought not to suffer for the very natural error. Mr. HENLEY felt great grief at these losses, but could not consent to repair them out of the public money. Mr. SLANEY thought there was a moral obligation to pay this money, but recommended Mr. Herbert not to divide. Col. THOMPSON thought the claim very nearly amounted to a legal one. Mr. JOHN ABEL SMITH, as Chairman of the select committee, did not think the impression of Government security was so general as to justify the step proposed by Mr. Herbert. On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 7—63 to 56.

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

On Wednesday, the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill was moved by Mr. COWAN, who precluded his speech with the information, for the sake of English members, that there was scarcely any similarity between the constitutions of the Scotch and English universities, particularly with reference to their relation to the Established Churches of the respective countries. The students in Scotland were not required to reside within the walls of the colleges; neither were they required to subscribe any religious tests, either at the commencement of their studies, or when they were about to receive honours or degrees. A royal commission reported in 1830—

There are few national institutions of long standing which have been more powerfully modified by the circumstances of the country than the universities in Scotland; and they have, undoubtedly, been gradually adapted, in an eminent degree, to the particular demands upon them, arising from the circumstances of the people for whose benefit they were designed. These universities are not now of an ecclesiastical character, or, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, ecclesiastical bodies. They are connected, it is true, with the Established Church of Scotland, the standards of which the professors must acknowledge. Like other seminaries of education, they may be subject to the inspection of the Church on account of any religious opinions which may be taught in them. The professors of divinity, whose instructions are intended for the members of the Established Church, are, in their character of professors, members of the presbytery of the bounds, and each university returns a representative to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. But, in other respects, the universities of Scotland are not ecclesiastical institutions, not being more connected with the Church than with any other profession. They are intended for the general education of the country; and, in truth,

possess scarcely any ecclesiastical features, except that they have a certain number of professors for the purpose of teaching theology, in the same manner as other sciences are taught. Neither constitutions, endowments, nor provisions for public instruction, are founded on the principle that the universities are appendages of the Church.

But there were certain political tests which it was his object to repeal by the bill now upon the table. In the seventeenth century, as they all knew, there was a long and fierce religious contest carried on in both divisions of this island between the Kings and Parliaments of that age—between the Divine right of kings on the one hand, and the civil and religious liberties of the people on the other. When the Episcopalians had the ascendancy in Scotland, as at the time of the Restoration, they passed an act excluding all persons from the chairs of the universities of that country except those who were connected with the Episcopal Church. But with the Revolution things changed; and in 1690 a test was imposed by the Scottish Parliament upon all the professors in the universities, for the express purpose of excluding all who were unfavourable to the then existing Government, as well as all Prelatists and Papists. One of the clauses of the formula which professors were obliged to sign on being appointed to the office was as follows:—

And I promise that I shall follow no divisive course from the present establishment in this Church, renouncing all doctrines, tenets, and opinions whatsoever, contrary to, or inconsistent with, the said doctrine, worship, discipline, or government of this Church.

In the same year, another act was passed by the Scotch Parliament for the purpose of depriving individuals of the Church patronage which they had long possessed, and vesting it in the hands of the heritors and kirk session of the several parishes, subject to the judgment of the presbytery of the bounds and the acceptance of the people of each parish, the patrons who were so dispossessed being paid a suitable sum as an equivalent for the patronage they surrendered. It was well known that before the commissioners for Scotland would consent to the Treaty of Union they expressly stipulated that the doctrine and discipline of the Church as then established should remain fixed and unalterable. A petition had that day been presented, which spoke of the abolition of university tests now proposed as a violation of the Treaty of Union; but could there be a more infamous violation of that Treaty than that which was committed in 1711, when the British Parliament restored the Church patronage to the old patrons without asking them to refund one halfpenny of the sums received in 1690? [hear, hear.] And not only was that measure a direct violation of the Treaty of Union, but it had been the cause of all the dissensions which had subsequently taken place in the Church, and of the various secessions from it which had occurred [hear, hear]. The tests which it was the object of this bill to abolish were imposed, as he had said, for the purpose of excluding Prelatists from the chairs of the universities; but the fact was, that in spite of those tests a large number of Episcopalians did fill those chairs, and, he was glad to admit, filled them with credit to themselves and advantage to the country [hear, hear]. All he wanted was, that other Dissenters, whom the tests were never intended to exclude, should be also admitted to fill those chairs without let or hindrance. The bill extended to all chairs except the theological, and he thought the House would see the propriety of giving equal rights to all. If it were contended that the tests were inoperative, then why, he asked, allow them to remain on the statute-book? But he reminded the House that a bigoted and persecuting attempt was made by the means of these tests to oust Sir D. Brewster, on his belonging to the Free Church, from the office of Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew. The hon. member, after expressing regret at what he described to be the miserable endowment for chairs in Edinburgh, compared with the other universities, concluded by moving the second reading of the bill. Mr. A. HASTIE seconded the motion.

Mr. LOCKHART opposed the bill, as calculated to destroy the religious character of the Scotch universities. Dr. Chalmers, and other distinguished members of the Free Church, were always advocates for these tests so long as they adhered to the Established Church of Scotland, and when the members of the Free Church established a college of their own, they took care to provide that no individuals who held opinions adverse to theirs should hold chairs in that college. The tests had worked well, for the Scotch universities were an honour to the country, and religious dissension had never found its way within their walls. By the Treaty of Union the Scotch universities were connected with the Church of Scotland, and one of the first acts of the Sovereign on ascending the throne was to take a solemn oath to defend the privileges of that Church in all time. He proceeded to read some articles from the Act of Union; contended that it was not competent for any hon. member to introduce any measure which, like the present, was contrary thereto; and concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. CLERK seconded the amendment. Mr. SWART contended that it was quite competent for any hon. member to introduce the present bill. The number of members to represent Scotland in that House had been altered from the number specified in the Act of Union. The power of Parliament was paramount over everything, and the present measure was congenial with the enlightened state of feeling in Scotland.

Sir G. GALEY, objecting on principle to University tests, and believing that the necessity for these particular tests had long passed away, would vote for

the bill if carried to a division; but he considered its introduction at this period of the session imprudent, and suggested the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. E. ELICH, jun., spoke to the same effect. Mr. HASTIN urged Mr. Cowan not to withdraw the motion.

The House divided,—

For the second reading 65

For the amendment 66

Majority for the amendment —1

The bill was therefore lost; but the announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the minority.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS REFORM.

On Thursday, the Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of a bill for facilitating the due administration of charities in England and Wales. The subject, he observed, had been under the consideration of Parliament for the last seventy years, in which time five commissions of inquiry had been appointed, and thirty-two reports presented. There are now 28,840 charities in England and Wales. Of these, those with an income less than £5 a year are no less than 13,000, nearly half; those between £5 and £10 are 5,000; and those between £10 and £100 are 4,000. The bill proposed to establish a board of five commissioners, to be called the "Charity Commissioners;" two of the commissioners to be paid. The board is to have power to issue precepts for the production of accounts and documents and the attendance of witnesses; to have the duty of advising trustees as to their acts, and the power to exonerate them from the consequences of acts done under such advice; and the power of putting the Attorney-General in motion, and continuing his action, in cases which they think require his interference. Jurisdiction in cases under £30 a year is given to the County Courts; in cases between £30 and £100 a year, to a Master in Chancery. The accounts of the trustees of the charities must be filed yearly in the County Court of the district including the charity; and the accounts of the commission must be yearly laid before Parliament. The expenses of the board, and of working the law, are to be paid by a tax of twopenny in the pound on the income of all charities above £10 a year; which it is estimated would produce £8,500 a year. The bill also made provision for the union of small charities; and would deal with permanently endowed charities only, and not with charities supported by voluntary contributions.

Lord BROUGHAM and the Earl of CHICHESTER opposed the bill, as did also Lord STANLEY, but suggested that the corporation of London charities be exempted from the bill. The bill was read a second time.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—THE DANISH CLAIMS—ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION—QUEEN'S PLATES—IRISH FISHERIES.

On Thursday, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROEBUCK once more brought before the House the subject incorrectly described as the Danish claims—the claims of British merchants in consequence of losses sustained by them in the Baltic in 1807. The expedition under Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier, in that year, ended in the bombardment of Copenhagen and the seizure of £3,000,000 of Danish property. The Danes retaliated by confiscating the property of British merchants, who claimed indemnification on the ground that the English Government had assured them they might safely send their goods to the Baltic; that at the time of the seizure of the property at Denmark there was an understanding on the part of England that she was not going to war with Denmark; that the act of the Danish Government, in seizing the property, was one of mere reprisal; and that England had still in her hands £3,000,000 of Danish property seized before a declaration of war, out of which indemnification ought to be made for a wrong done to individuals by the Government of this country for the benefit of the community. The House had five or six times awarded compensation to the amount of £225,000; and in 1841, in answer to an address, her Majesty expressed her willingness to give effect to the wish of the House as soon as the means were provided; but successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had never put down the same in their estimates. He (Mr. Roebuck) now moved that the House go into committee on the subject on Wednesday next (to-day).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion; contending that no valid claim existed, inasmuch as war had been proclaimed a week before the seizure of these goods, and therefore the loss was simply according to the fortune of war and the custom of civilized nations.

Col. SIBTHORP supported the motion, which, on a division, was negatived by 126 to 49.

The House then went into Committee of Supply; and the first vote—that of £71,134 for the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office—was agreed to, after a few observations from Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. HUMPHREY, who complained of the largeness of one of the items, £23,000 for Queen's messengers and extra couriers.

On the next vote—£53,000 for the Privy Council and Board of Trade offices, the latter including the Merchant Seamen's Register—Mr. HUMPHREY called attention to the grievances of the colonists in Demerara. Mr. HAWES made some explanation in reply, to the effect that it was a recognised principle not to extend the suffrage to the coloured people, where they greatly outnumbered the white, as in Demerara. He would shortly produce some papers on the subject. Mr. HUMPHREY said he should then bring them under the notice of the House. Mr. TRELAWNY said

the Government had some time ago announced their intention to appoint persons who had passed an examination under the system established by the Board of Education, but who were not sufficiently qualified to be appointed masters of schools to subordinate offices in the public departments, and he wished to know whether that expressed intention had been carried into effect? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the Government had not abandoned their intention of carrying out that scheme. Mr. HUMPHREY objected to the amount put down for the Merchant Seamen's Register; and stated several evils of the system. Mr. LABOUCHERE contended that it had been attended with great advantages. Captain HARRIS believed it would supersede, in time of war, the odious necessity of impressment. Sir J. GRAHAM defended the system, which he had originated seventeen years since. His attention had been diverted from naval affairs, but he believed though capable of, and intended to receive improvement, it had worked well. The vote was then agreed to.

On the next vote—£2,000 for the salary of the Lord Privy Seal—Mr. WILLIAMS inquired the duties of that office; and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained, that the holder was expected to take up matters which other members of the Cabinet were too much occupied to deal with. Mr. BRIGHT protested against the continuance of an office condemned by the Official Salaries Committee, and only useful as a provision for some member of a great family. Lord JOHN RUSSELL feared he had gone too far already in deference to the recommendations of that committee. Ministers were all overworked; and such matters as ecclesiastical leases, with a dozen others, belonging to no one in particular, must be neglected, to the detriment of the public. Mr. M'GREGOR described the clerks in his department—the Board of Trade—as being worked like slaves.

The sum of £24,700, for the salaries and expenses of the Paymaster-General's office, was voted after a few remarks.

On the vote of £6,179 for the salaries and expenses of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, Col. SIBTHORP complained that a fashionable lord (Montague) had been pitched into this place, over the head of a competent official, and his salary fixed upon the consolidated fund; he would move for the abolition of the office. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured Mr. HUMPHREY that every care had been taken to prevent a repetition of the frauds practised upon this department some years ago.

A vote of £2,700 for the State-paper office was agreed to, after an explanation by Mr. C. LEWIS, of the rules by which inspection of State-papers is regulated. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the collection had existed from the time of Henry VII.; a catalogue was in preparation.

On the vote of £2,230 to defray a portion of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, Mr. W. WILLIAMS said it was most unjust to tax the people for the payment of officers engaged in managing the affairs of bishops and of deans and chapters. He had always opposed the vote, and should now take the sense of the committee upon it.

Mr. TRELAWNY also opposed the vote. He suggested that important ecclesiastical discussions were approaching, and referred to a statement which had emanated from influential quarters, to the effect that half a million more of ecclesiastical revenues might be obtained by improved management. It was from those funds, also, that Parliament must provide a substitute for church-rates.

Sir G. GREY observed that the portion of the expense of the commission paid by the public since its establishment had not been incurred at the instance of the Church. The vote was less than it had hitherto been, owing to reductions in the establishment. The appointment of two paid and one unpaid commissioner was likely to effect a great improvement. The salaries of the paid commissioners were derived from the funds.

Colonel SIBTHORP avowed his hatred of the whole host of commissioners, could not see what good they had done, and would vote with the member for Lambeth.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the hon. and gallant member seemed to mistake the object of the commission in the present instance, which was to make the funds at their disposal as much as possible available, in order to meet the spiritual wants of the community. He did not believe that his hon. and gallant friend would object to that.

Colonel SIBTHORP said, that remembering how the noble lord had acted towards the Church on former occasions, he could place no confidence in his professions with regard to it.

Mr. HUMPHREY believed that if the property in the hands of the Church had been administered by responsible persons £100,000 might be saved to the public, for he maintained that Church property was public property. He wished to know from the noble lord on what principle the right hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge University (Mr. Goulburn) was entitled to draw £1,000 as one of the commissioners when he had already a pension of £2,000, the law being that where a public officer, in receipt of a public pension, was appointed to another situation, the pension should merge in the salary. In the present instance, the pension was greater than the salary, but he thought that the right hon. gentleman was not entitled to more than the £2,000 a year, and that the other £1,000 ought to be saved to the public.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that by the act of last year the Crown had the power of appointing two commissioners and the Archbishop of Canterbury one. Of the former one was paid, the other unpaid. The Earl of Chichester and Mr. Lefevre were ap-

pointed to manage for the Crown; Mr. Goulburn was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and received a salary of £1,000 a year, under the act. Other sums were due to him under an act of that House in consequence of his having discharged certain public duties; and he (Lord J. Russell) did not conceive that the one had any reference to the other, or that because the one was bestowed, the other should be diminished.

Mr. HUMPHREY still considered that a fraud was practised on the public in this instance.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND observed, that whoever voted against the grant to Maynooth, and whoever meant to vote against the grant for the *Regium Donum*, was bound to oppose this vote. It was not a question of amount, but a question of principle, and they ought to set their faces against all votes of that kind.

Mr. W. J. FOX thought the objection to the vote had been very distinctly stated by the hon. member for West Surrey. His own objection was on principle, to all taxes imposed on the public for the benefit of theological classes.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the principle in the present case was totally distinct from that stated by the two gentlemen who had last spoken. The vote was for a sum of money to carry on civil business in regard to certain arrangements in the Church which Parliament said it was necessary to make. If this were a commission for carrying out reforms in the Court of Chancery or in the courts of common law no person would say that the expenses should be borne out of the salaries of any persons in these courts.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that the noble lord had failed in the application of his argument. The commission was for the improvement of the property of the Church of England. He would venture to say it was not intended to build any chapels for Dissenters, or any secular schools, with the money saved by the commissioners [hear, hear]. The object was to get hold of more Church funds and to apply them for Church purposes. Every one might come to Chancery or the courts of law; they had no landed property. If the Ecclesiastical Commission were acting as a trustee, there was one principle relating to that kind of property which ought to operate—that it paid for its own management. He wished the noble lord and his colleagues would give more satisfactory answers than the committee were obliged to take.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked why the commissioners were paid from the ecclesiastical funds, when the public paid for their clerks? and Mr. HUMPHREY inquired what advantage or interest the public had, when not one farthing came into the Exchequer?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded his hon. friend that he thought the property under the Ecclesiastical Commission was public property. Out of the hon. gentleman's own lips it was shown that the public had an interest in the Church.

Mr. J. B. SMITH opposed the vote. He thought the Church property was very badly managed. A secretary had run away with no less than £10,000 of it.

The house divided—

For the vote 57

Against it 25

Majority for the vote 32

On the vote of £211,500 for the Poor-law Commission of England, Scotland, and Ireland, a discussion arose as to the unequal footing of England and Ireland in the application of this amount, and as to the workhouse schools. Mr. HENLEY wished for explanation with regard to the reduction of the vote of £35,000 to £20,000 for the latter. There were between six and seven hundred unions in this country; and £20,000 gave but £30 a year for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of each union, in addition to lodgings and rations. Mr. BAINE explained that there was in reality no reduction in the amount proposed for the salaries of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. No more than £20,000 had been expended in any past year, though the Treasury had asked for £35,000. Within the last two years repeated applications had been made to him to consent to reductions in the salaries of this class of persons, especially from unions in the agricultural districts, but he had constantly refused. Nor was there a schoolmaster and schoolmistress in each of the six or seven hundred unions in this country. The total number of schoolmasters was 333. The number of schoolmistresses was larger, because in unions where there was only a small number of children, a schoolmistress was considered preferable. Mr. E. A. HAMILTON said there were 103,000 children under the age of three years in Irish workhouses; and urged the necessity of providing an industrial education for them.

On the vote of £47,000 for the expenditure of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Exchequer eulogized the new master, Sir J. Herschel; he was not only a good astronomer, but one of the best men of business. The cost of coinage was one-third per cent.

The votes of £8,062 for defraying the expense of the Commissioners of Railways, £11,960 for the care and management of public records, and £14,593 for the inspection of mines and factories—were agreed to with little remark.

To the next vote—£1,700, for salaries of officers in Scotland and other charges formerly paid from the hereditary revenue—Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected. What did her Majesty want with a "limner," a "clockmaker," or an "historiographer?" He particularly objected to the item "the Queen's plate to be run for at Edinburgh," "the Caledonian Hunt," and "The Royal Company of Scottish Archers." He moved that these three be disallowed, which would reduce the vote by £217. The amount was

certainly small; but the principle involved was of importance. Mr. DISRAELI asked what was "the principle" involved? Parliament had made a certain arrangement with the Crown, by which the Crown gave up its hereditary revenue, Parliament undertaking all the charges with which that revenue was burdened. In point of fact, therefore, this was not to be regarded as a vote out of the public taxes. Mr. W. WILLIAMS denied the correctness of the argument. Her Majesty got a civil list of £385,000 a-year; and the estates of the Crown did not produce so much as £130,000 a-year. Nobody made any objection to the amount of the civil list, or to the cost of all her Majesty's palaces, yachts, &c. But if her Majesty required such things as were mentioned in this vote, she ought to pay for them. No Queen's plates were given in England. He would vote against all such grants. Mr. MOORE begged to inform the hon. member that at least 25 Queen's plates were given in England, at a cost of £2,500. This showed the rashness and the want of information of the hon. member [hear, hear]. While granting these plates in England it would be most unfair to refuse them to Scotland or Ireland. Mr. W. WILLIAMS only said that he would vote against Queen's plates for England.

This little misunderstanding produced an amusing scene:—

Sir ROBERT INGLIS understood the hon. member to have made the positive statement that no Queen's plates were given in England. The right hon. gentleman the then member for Cambridge (Lord Montagu) who proposed this arrangement did not calculate that, for the sake of saying that no more than £380,000 was voted for the civil list, he had opened a door to interminable discussions in that House, in which the dignity of the Crown was at the mercy of any gentleman who had the power of stringing together twenty sentences [laughter], and in which the most vulgar feelings and prejudices were appealed to [cheers and laughter].

Mr. W. WILLIAMS: I shall not condescend [a laugh] to notice the impertinent language of the hon. baronet ["Oh, oh!" and "order!"].

Sir R. INGLIS: Sir, I appeal to you to say whether anything I have said now or at any other time in this House can justify any hon. member in applying to me the language of the hon. member for Lambeth. [Mr. W. Williams here rose.] If the hon. member rises to apologise I will sit down immediately. [The hon. member for Lambeth sat down.] But if he does not, I must be permitted to tell him that he is not the man who is entitled to tell me that I have used impertinent language [loud cheers].

Mr. W. WILLIAMS: If I have said one sentence [A peremptory voice: "Speak out!" and laughter] inconsistent with the rules of this House I will, of course, withdraw it at once. But for the hon. baronet to say, as he did, that I am incapable of uttering twenty sentences [much laughter]. I listened attentively, and I am sure he used that expression to me [continued laughter]. There are very few men I have a higher respect for than the hon. baronet, and he is the last person I would utter one single word against to hurt his feelings [cheers].

Sir R. INGLIS thanked the hon. member for the kind manner in which he had referred to him, and would not prolong this discussion [hear, hear].

Mr. HUMS thought it was a great pity they should be quarrelling among one another [laughter and cheers].

Mr. WILLIAMS persisted, however, in his objection; and, on a division, there appeared 162 for, and 29 against the vote; which was, therefore, affirmed by a majority of 123.

On the next vote—£6,464 for the salaries of the Irish Lord-Lieutenant's household, Mr. HUMS moved that the item of £1,674 for "Queen's Plates" be expunged; and Mr. WILLIAMS wished for an explanation of the item, "Two gentlemen at large, £150 a-year each" [laughter]. After a few words from Mr. MOORE, Mr. BRIGHT said there was a large class in the country opposed to horse-racing on moral and conscientious grounds, including clergymen of the Church of England, and ministers of various denominations; and, on that ground alone, it might be doubted whether this was a fair appropriation of the public taxes. Any one who had this conscientious objection would have a right to complain of such a vote. On the grounds of public service, and the necessity of economy, it would be impossible to justify the vote of this £1,500. It would be just as proper for the House to take *Bell's Life* and look over the various amusements announced, and give a vote for winning rats [laughter]. He hoped these votes would be resisted as long as they were brought forward. Sir J. JOLIFFE said the shipment of horses was one of the best trades Ireland had, and this grant encouraged the breeding of horses. On a division there appeared 40 for the amendment and 165 for the original vote; which was accordingly agreed to.

The vote of £24,152 for the Irish Chief and Under-Secretary's office and Privy Council office—£6,055 for the Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland), and £34,834 for the Commissioners of Public Works (Ireland)—were next agreed to. On the last-mentioned, Mr. ANSTAY complained that the sum of £1,200 for the management of Irish fisheries was money thrown away. Mr. REYNOLDS added that the Board was altogether useless: £2,800 was paid in salaries among twenty-four officers in Dublin.

There was also an approach to a recontre between Mr. Anstey and Mr. Scully, arising out of a supposed taunt by the latter, during the complaint of the former that the grant for the Irish fisheries is so paltry. Mr. ANSTAY replied; and Mr. SCULLY rejoined that he treated with the utmost contempt everything that fell from him. On this Mr. Anstey went to Mr. J. O'Connell, "and after some rapid and seemingly anxious communications" with him, retired from the House. Mr. Scully communicated with the O'Gorman Mahon. Lord Marcus Hill, who seemed sent by the Government, entered into

conversation with Mr. M. J. O'Connell; "but his mission seemed wholly unsatisfactory." "In the mean time, Mr. Scully was in earnest conversation with his friends," and when he rose to leave the House, Mr. M. J. O'Connell "drew him aside." When the House had resumed, Mr. BERNAL called the attention of the Speaker to the circumstance that the honourable member for Tipperary had used language of an unparliamentary and offensive nature to the honourable member for Youghal, in the debate on Supply. Lord JOHN RUSSELL hoped the matter would not be carried beyond the walls of the House. The two members were ordered to attend in their places; and they presently took their seats. Mr. SCULLY then rose, and acknowledged that he had spoken in haste and irritation, and that he regretted giving pain to the feelings of a gentleman. Mr. ANSTAY stated that he was perfectly satisfied.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

ECCLIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—GOVERNMENT TWICE DEFEATED.

On Friday evening, this bill once more came up for consideration as amended. The first amendment on the paper was by Mr. MILES, for the addition of the following clause:—

And be it enacted, that if a penalty shall be recovered by judgment or verdict against any person for a second offence under this act, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, if in the circumstances of the case the same shall appear fit, by notice in writing signed by him, to require such person to depart out of the realm within a time to be limited in such notice; and, if such person shall afterwards be found therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, by warrant under his hand, to give such person in charge of one of Her Majesty's messengers, or of such other person or persons to whom he shall think fit to direct such warrant, in order to his being conducted out of the Kingdom.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the clause, as similar to that proposed by Mr. Walpole and rejected by the House—only less effective, inasmuch as parties removed from the kingdom, under this clause, might immediately return. The House at once divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 39—140 to 101.

Mr. KEOGH then moved the first of his three amendments—a clause, saving the provisions of the Charitable Bequests Act, which, Lord J. Russell not objecting, was agreed to and added to the bill.

The second amendment was a clause, saving the right of giving letters of ordination in evidence. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to this, and it was negatived upon a division by 220 against 45.

Upon their readmission the reporters found Mr. KEOGH complaining that the Government were about to oppose the next clause, of which he had given notice, namely, "Be it enacted that no proceedings shall be taken under this act save and except by her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being in England and Ireland, and by the Lord-Advocate in Scotland." He understood that the Government had consented to support this clause, and he had told his friends so [hear, hear]. He had communicated with the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who appeared favourable to the clause, but of course they could say nothing until they had communicated with the members of the Cabinet. Five minutes ago he had been told by the Secretary to the Treasury that the Government would support him, that he (Mr. Keogh) must be very brief in his observations [laughter], and that he (the Secretary of the Treasury) would then keep his men to vote for the clause [a laugh]. Yet now, on coming out of the lobby, the Secretary of the Treasury had just told him that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) did not consider himself bound to support the clause. There had been already a good deal of wheeling, turning, changing, and shifting, in the course of this bill, but this was the most rapid change they had yet seen. He should propose the clause, only to be defeated, however, since the noble lord had changed his mind. It was the right of the subject to send up a bill of indictment against a person who had committed a breach of the law, and, although that bill might be ignored, yet there were persons so bigoted in Ireland, and animated by so much sectarian animosity, that they would send up bills of indictment against the Roman Catholic bishops under the bill, and Ireland would witness the hideous spectacle of these prelates coming forward to take their trials in the courts of law. Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that he had ever intended acceding to this amendment; it was only "some of his friends around him who thought" it might be allowed. Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. GRATTAN supported the amendment, as did also Sir JAMES GRAHAM—at the conclusion of whose brief speech, no one rising from the Government benches, Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL challenged a reply; surely in the words of Burke, the rights of Irish Catholics were not to be "strangled by mutes." This produced a few sentences from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who repeated his denial that he had authorized the alleged arrangement. Mr. KEOGH again rose, and stated, more circumstantially, that he communicated with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for England on the subject of this clause. They were both in favour of it, and communicated with the Home Secretary, who was at first opposed to it, but afterwards an intimation was made to him (Mr. Keogh) that the right hon. gentleman had yielded, and was in favour of it, and the arrangement with Mr. Hayter was made. Sir G. GREY denied that he had consented; and Mr. HAYTER complained that a private confidential communication had not been respected. Mr. KEOGH rose to reply to this, but was stopped by cries of "Spoke," and the SPEAKER ruled that he had no right to proceed. His colleagues, however, moved an adjournment of the

House, and, at Lord John's interposition, Mr. KEOGH was allowed to proceed. He completed his statements by putting it to the House whether it would place reliance on the statement of the hon. gentleman, that he came from the Government to state their intentions, and whether the noble lord would be allowed afterwards to repudiate the hon. gentleman, and say he had no authority for doing that which he did. The House at length divided on the motion, and it was rejected by 161—232 to 71.

Mr. REYNOLDS then moved the following clause:—
Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect an act passed in the 10th year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the maintenance of the cemeteries at Golden Bridge and Prospect, in the county of Dublin, and to create a perpetual succession in the governing body or committee for managing the same."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected, as the act in question was purely a private local act, with which the measure now before the House would not interfere in the smallest degree. Mr. REYNOLDS contended, that the act to which he referred itself declared that it should be taken and deemed to be a public act; and that the act contained a clause which enabled "His Grace, Daniel Murray, and his successors, Archbishops of Dublin," to perform certain acts in relation to the cemetery which might very probably bring them into collision with the provisions of this measure. Sir F. THESIGER concurred with the Attorney-General. The phrase, "His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin," had been slipped into the measure amid the hurry and heedlessness which characterised the passage of all private bills. The clause was rejected by 160 to 32.

Sir F. THESIGER next rose to move the first of his amendments. As he was entreating attention, about seventy members rose to escape from his somewhat tedious oratory—including nearly the whole of the Irish members, which created much laughter. Sir FREDERICK, after taking a general view of the state of the law, expounded the amendments he proposed to move, in order, as he said, to make the bill conform to its professed object, and to render the law uniform and consistent. He proposed, in the first instance, to insert in the preamble, reciting that whereas divers Roman Catholic subjects had assumed titles of pretended sees, under colour of an alleged authority, the words "by certain briefs and rescripts," before reciting the particular brief of September last, in order to show that such instruments would be equally illegal in Ireland. He would also add to the second clause, as a logical consequence of the former amendment, the words "all such briefs and rescripts;" and to the third clause, words enacting that the penalty shall attach to any person procuring from Rome, or publishing or putting in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, or instrument for constituting such archbishops or bishops of such pretended provinces or dioceses within the United Kingdom. He then proposed to secure the enforcement of the law by enacting that the penalty incurred by the act may be recovered by action of debt at the suit of any person in one of the superior courts of law, with the consent of the Attorney-General in England, or the Lord-Advocate in Scotland. This enactment would still leave the law officers of the Crown ultimately responsible for the prosecution.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that Sir Frederick attributed too much importance to his amendments. What Parliament had to deal with was an act open, arrogant, proclaimed, and what seemed to be required to meet it was a Parliamentary declaration aimed at that particular act, designating it as illegal and void. By spreading the declaration over other rescripts, and avoiding them, legislation would be weakened instead of being made complete and comprehensive. In sense and reason, if not in law, there was an obvious distinction between what had been done in Ireland ever since 1680 and an act committed, for the first time after the Reformation, in 1850. With respect to the last amendment, this matter so nearly concerned the State, that the State should be the sole prosecutor, and should have the power to refrain from prosecution. If the proposed right of action were given to individuals, with the consent of the law officers of the Crown, it would be the duty of the Attorney-General, in such a case, if it were one for a prosecution, to say, "I will prosecute;" and if not, he ought not to allow the prosecution at all. Alluding to the "ostentatious retirement" of the Irish members from the debate, Lord John observed that if Sir Frederick should succeed in his amendments it would be through their tacit aid, and although he thought these amendments, for the reasons he had stated, objectionable, they were within the general scope of the measure, and he saw nothing in them which should induce him, if they were carried, to refrain from going on with the bill.

Mr. NAPIER shortly supported the motion. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the first amendment, that a declaration of the law with respect to one rescript applied to all rescripts in both countries; to the second, that it would make penalties cumulative; and to the third, that this was not a matter in which a common informer ought to be allowed to intervene.

The House divided upon the first of Sir F. THESIGER's amendments, which was carried by 135 against 100.

Upon the second amendment, attaching the penalty to the procuring, publishing, or putting in use any such bull, &c., the SOLICITOR-GENERAL argued that this was already a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment, as had been recognised by Parliament so late as 1846. Upon a division, this amendment was likewise carried by 165 against 109.

Lord J. RUSSELL then said, he should not call for

a division upon the remaining amendment, but would take the sense of the House upon it after the third reading.

Sir J. GRAHAM wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that the bill had now assumed an altered shape, and consisted of a preamble of more than usual length, and only three clauses. The preamble had been materially altered, and the two principal clauses had also been altered in a manner against which the Government had strongly protested, declaring that the changes had, in their opinion, materially deteriorated the quality of the measure [cries of no, and hear, hear]. As he understood the bill, it affected at least one-third of Her Majesty's subjects; and he thought that, considering the extensive changes that had been made in the bill, against the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, who had yet avowed their intention to adhere to the measure, it was most desirable that the bill in its altered form should be reprinted, and that the House should have a reasonable time before the third reading to consider the bill in its altered form. He wished to ask the noble lord, therefore, whether he had any objections to the bill being reprinted, and on what day he meant to take the third reading?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he had no objection to the bill being reprinted in its altered form, and that he proposed taking the third reading on Friday next if that would suit his right hon. friend.

Sir J. GRAHAM would not object to Friday next, but he thought that sufficient time should be given to allow the bill to be sent to Ireland in its altered form, that the people of that country might have an opportunity of seeing it.

The amendment was then carried without a division, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

CHANCERY REFORM.

After the Papal Aggression debate, the adjourned debate on the motion by Mr. Stuart, of the 27th May, for an address to the Queen, to add two lay members to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Chancery practice, was resumed. The motion was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the MASTER of the Rolls, Mr. BETHELL and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, upon the general ground that the introduction of lay members into the Commission at that late hour would "delay" the report, as they would consume time in merely learning the legal vocabulary. But it did not appear that, without this delay, the report was likely to be speedily made; and the general tone of the legal members and the Minister was noted by the House as surprisingly laudatory of what has already been done in law reform, and scarcely encouraging enough to the hope of further practical advance with promptitude. Mr. ELLICE, from personal experience, denounced the appalling abominations of the Master's Office; and warmly declared that his political leader, Lord John Russell, could not be aware of the magnitude of the evil. Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. HENLEY—the lay members proposed by Mr. Stuart for admission into the commission—showed by their vigorous and acute criticisms that the proceedings of the Commission would scarcely receive "delay" from their ignorance. Mr. CHRISTOPHER and Mr. EVANS strongly supported the motion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL yielded to the general opinion, and the motion for an address was agreed to without division.

THE CUSTOMS BILL—COFFEE AND CHICORY.

On Monday, on the motion for going into committee on the New Customs Bill, Mr. T. BARING re-introduced the subject of coffee adulteration, by moving that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for preventing the mixture of chicory with coffee by the vendors. He repeated the arguments formerly adduced, and was replied to with appropriate restatements by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. Mr. CRAWFORD (the new member for Harwich), Mr. ANSTREY, Mr. HERBES, Mr. G. BERKELEY, and Mr. WAKLEY, spoke for, Sir J. TYRRELL, Mr. CAYLEY, Sir F. BARING, Mr. OSBORNE, and Mr. HUME against, the motion, which was negatived by 199 to 122.

The House having resolved itself into committee, Mr. HERBES started a discussion on the timber duties, the proposed alteration in which he disapproved of, but would not oppose. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. WAWN, and Mr. BAILLIE, kept up the discussion for some time. The bill passed through committee unopposed, and was reported.

THE HOUSE DUTY—PROTECTIONIST FINANCE.

On the motion that the House go into committee on the Inhabited House-Duty Bill, Mr. DISRAELI rose to introduce the resolutions which we gave in our last. He first justified his proposition for the revision of a vote already passed, by urging that the circumstances surrounding that vote had entirely changed. The revenue was now left in an exceedingly precarious condition, and the surplus which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised them at the opening of the session, and whereon he had based the financial scheme of the year, had become altogether provisional. They would have to go back to their constituents with no definite story to tell touching the revenue of the country—uncertain whether they could boast of a surplus, or whether that surplus was permanent or floating. He therefore invited the House to follow him into a discussion strictly limited to the financial policy of the Government. From the beginning, the proposed modification in the system of taxation had been founded upon the assumption that the income-tax would be available for a long time to come. Since then, the House had decided that this source of revenue should be made only temporary, and this de-

cision, he contended, was perfectly accordant with the intentions of Sir Robert Peel when re-introducing the tax, and with the soundest principles of tax-gathering.

I may be told there was no acknowledgment on the part of the Government that in their financial contemplation the income-tax was to be a perpetual tax; but I speak in the memory of gentlemen on both sides of the House when I recall to their recollection the long catalogue of financial achievements which the Chancellor of the Exchequer indulged in, which he enumerated to an amazed audience, and the completion of which alone was indicated by him as the term when this country could be freed from the impost [hear, hear]. I have great confidence in the vitality of the existing Government [a laugh]. The many escapes they have had, the disasters they have encountered, the crises they have baffled, all indicate the position, that if they are not immortal they have at least most enduring qualities [a laugh], and, therefore, with regard to the noble lord and his colleagues, I fully recognise their claims to the post they occupy [hear, hear]. But, sanguine as may be their own views of the term of their administration, I do not think that even the Chancellor of the Exchequer could have contemplated his tenure of office to be such as that it would be his fortune to achieve those objects the accomplishment of which he had laid down as the only condition of terminating the tax on income [a laugh].

He declined to discuss the relative merits of direct and indirect taxation—he believed that in a country like this, it was impossible to raise a revenue by pedantic adherence to either [hear, hear]. He bestowed, in passing a castigation on Mr. Pusey for his recent allusion to him (Mr. Disraeli) as insincere and his motions as futile:—

I may have been mistaken, and yet not insincere [hear, hear]. My reason may have misled, my vanity misguided me; I may have been a foolish, or a very vain man. It is better to think that than that I should be an insincere man. But what are we to say of a member of Parliament who, when motions are brought forward which he believes to be futile, and by a gentleman who he is convinced is insincere, yet omits no opportunity of following him into the lobby [loud cheers], and supporting him by his suffrage? [renewed cheers.] Why, I might turn round upon the hon. member for Berkshire with great advantage, for there is scarcely an epithet of vituperation, scarcely a phrase of invective, that, under such circumstances, I should not be justified in lavishing upon him [hear, hear]. But, sir, time has taught me not to judge too harshly of human nature. We all know that men are actuated not only by mixed motives, but often by confused ones ["hear," and laughter]; and it is very possible for a man to be in the possession of very considerable ability, to have received remarkable culture, to be in possession of many reputable and of some amiable qualities, and yet to be gifted with such an uncouth and blundering organization that he is perpetually doing that which he did not intend, and saying and writing that which he did not mean; and that is the charitable view I take of the hon. member for Berkshire [cheers and laughter].

Passing in review the financial propositions of the session, he came to the surrender of the window duty:—

A most remarkable circumstance occurred in the House. One of the metropolitan members arose and demanded from the noble lord some information with respect to the intentions of Government. He wished to know if the window-tax was really to be repealed or not. The answer of the noble lord was extremely unsatisfactory, and the question was repeated from another quarter in a tone full of menace; whereupon the noble lord, turning his back on us who sat on this side of the House, answered in a very deprecatory tone the question of the hon. member. In fact, the noble lord was hustled by a Finsbury mob—he was met on Saffron-hill, got knocked about, and had his pockets picked of all his money [cheers and laughter]; and, after some fortnight of questions and interpolations, he screwed up his courage to proceed with his measure of remission to be supplied by an unknown surplus from a still imaginary budget [cheers].

He and his friends were prepared to support the Ministers in a complete repeal of the window-duty, but they called upon them to transform the house-tax into a complete commutation; and as to the timber-duty, he hoped they would not persist in their impolitic proposition, but that they would permit the British shipbuilder to build his ships in bond. He concluded with an eloquent passage on the sanctity of the public credit:—

I read to-day a passage written by one of the most able publicists of modern times, who has recently visited this country, which, although I am not prepared to admit its correctness, is deserving of the attention of the House. The writer I allude to says that things are changed in England, as they are everywhere else, and that property is not as secure as it was in the country, nor public credit as sacred. It can easily be understood that a foreigner may be misled by superficial symptoms, but the observation I have quoted was never before made on England by a man of so much authority. . . . The most celebrated diamond in the world is certainly at this moment resplendent in our immediate neighbourhood—within the teeming walls of that enchanted pile which the sagacious taste and the prescient philanthropy of an accomplished and enlightened Prince has raised for the glory of England, and the delight of two hemispheres [hear, hear, and cheers]—but every one knows the precious stone was not found within the dominions of the illustrious consort of his Royal Highness—our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And it may be truly said, that all the members of the Geological Society, with all their hammers, might knock, and split, and crush the quartz hills of England without producing a single ingot of that metal a sacred thirst for which seems ineradicable in the heart of man. I observed the other day, in one of those organs which in the present age exercise so great an influence over opinion, a statistical catalogue, which appeared sufficiently accurate, of the revenues of the principal dominions of the world. It contained nothing new, perhaps, to any gentleman in this House, but the aggregate of the information was very striking. I observed, for example, that colossal Russia, whose gigantic destinies, looming in the dis-

tance, appal, as it were, the coming generations of man, and its enormous armies and vast administrative body, were sustained by a public income not so great as that which is raised by the English exciseman. Austria—the ancient empire of the Cæsars—with its treasury enriched by the triple revenues of the three great kingdoms, Bohemia, Hungary, and Lombardy, does not command annual resources equal to those produced by those very stamps and taxes which occasion us so much criticism, and so much perplexity to the Chancellor of the Exchequer [hear, hear]. While Prussia, whose vast and disciplined array only a year ago alarmed every capital in Europe, absolutely does not raise a revenue as large as is produced by that obscure provincial and local taxation whose peculiarities it is my lot so often to bring before the consideration of a too indulgent House of Commons [hear]. Nor could I forget that India, with its myriads of population and crowds of kings, with its "mountains of light" and pillared palanquins of precious metal showered like tribute at the feet of our Queen, with all the science and security of British administration, cannot produce from its broad and exuberant bosom a sum as large as that afforded by the curtailed Custom-houses of England [hear, hear]. What is the magic spell—what the cause of all this?—that this island should produce a revenue greater than all these vast dominions? It is, that in this country we have associated our material interests with the inspiration of a great moral principle, and that we have built up public wealth on the foundation of public credit [cheers]. That is the choicest production of the British Isles—more precious than all the harvests of tropic climes, than all the gems of Goleonda, or the auriferous deposits of the sierras of the Pacific [cheers]. Of that treasure the Parliament of England was the creator, as it is the champion and the guardian. I cannot doubt the House of Commons will be faithful to its office, and fulfil its duty; and it is with this conviction I recommend to the consideration of the Ministers of the Queen and the representatives of the people the resolutions I now move [loud cheers].

The speakers that followed were brief and impatiently listened to. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that Mr. Disraeli's two hours' speech was chiefly made up of poetic fancies, and contained only one distinct proposition—that we should allow ships to be built in bond. He denied that the surplus for the year was uncertain—it remained untouched by the fate of the income-tax. As for public credit being in danger, the hon. member should have thought of that before voting with Mr. Hume.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. GLADSTONE supported the motion. The hon. member for Oxford University briefly re-stated his objections to the house-duty, from the narrowness of its basis, and could not but admit that the permanence of the revenue was seriously endangered by the almost inevitable surrender of the income-tax.

Mr. LABOUCHERE replied that even if the income-tax were not renewed, Government would trust to the House for putting the finances of the country on a safe footing. Mr. HUME said he did not object to a house-tax, but he did object to the mode in which this tax was proposed to be carried out.

Mr. DISRAELI did not reply. The House, therefore, divided, and the numbers were:—

For Mr. Disraeli's amendment.....	129
Against it	242
Majority against the amendment	113

The House then went into committee on the bill. The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Sir B. HALL gave notice that, on the second reading of the bill, he should move that it be extended to Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE LORDS.—Lord REDERDALE gave notice in the House of Lords, on Friday, that he should move an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to erect into baronies the office of one of the chief judges in equity, of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, so as to entitle the holders to writs of summons by virtue of their said offices. Such an arrangement would be highly advantageous to the appellate jurisdiction of the House. Lord CAMPBELL thought the suggestion worthy of consideration, but declared that such peerages during tenure of office could not be created except by an enactment of the three branches of the Legislature.

THE CAPE COLONY.—On Monday, in the House of Lords, Lord MALMESBURY postponed a motion on the affairs of the Cape, of which notice had been given by Lord Stanley, in consequence, it is understood, of the precarious condition of the noble lord's father, the Earl of Derby.

ABDEL-KADER.—In reply to the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, it was stated by Lord LANSDOWNE that no negotiation was now on foot between the British and French Governments respecting the Arab chieftain. The noble marquis added that, if any proper occasion offered for interposition, the Ministry would gladly use every means in their power to secure the liberation of the illustrious captive, or to relax the severity of his treatment.

SUFFOCATION OF A CLIMBING-BOY.—Lord SHAFTESBURY called the attention of the Government to the account in a Leeds paper of a coroner's inquest on a chimney-sweeper's boy, who was suffocated in a flue; and asked whether the Government intended to prosecute the master, or amend the law on the subject, which, though strictly observed in the metropolis, was habitually violated in the provinces. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised to communicate with the Home Secretary on the subject.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES LEASES (IRELAND) BILL.—The second reading was moved on Wednesday, in the House of Commons, by Mr. M'CALLAGH, its

author, who explained that its object was to encourage the purchase of estates sold under the Irish Encumbered Estates Commission by the tenants of those estates. It would enact that when an absolute order for the sale of an encumbered estate had been made, a tenant who had been in possession a certain time, and was rated high enough to give him the elective franchise, should have a right to come in and demand "a lease in perpetuity upon paying a fine of one-fourth." The tenant would thus become "purchaser of a quarter of the rent;" and "a reserved rent for three-fourths would sell for more than a rackrent for the whole,"—a benefit alike to the owner and his creditor, and to the industrious tenant. Mr. FRENCH, Mr. NAPIER, Col. DUNNE, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland, opposed the measure, as objectionable in principle and detail: Colonel DUNNE called it "a bold scheme of confiscation." Mr. E. B. ROCHER thought it entitled to consideration in committee, and Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD warmly defended its principle. On a division, it was thrown out by 94 to 15.

ST. ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION BILL.—On the order of the day, on Thursday, for the third reading of this bill, Mr. BANKES renewed his opposition, in which he was followed by Mr. HENLEY and Mr. J. STUART. A division took place upon a motion by Mr. BANKES to defer the third reading for six months, which was negatived by 37 against 16. The bill was therefore read a third time and passed.

MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND) BILL.—This measure, which is designated to systematize the eleemosynary medical machinery of Ireland, and impose the support of district hospitals upon property rated to the relief of the poor, underwent a further discussion of its principle as well as detail in committee. The only amendment moved—to restrict the experiment to dispensaries, preventing the establishment of district hospitals—was negatived by 85 to 24.

RETENTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Friday, in reply to a question put by Mr. STAFFORD, Lord J. RUSSELL said that, according to the agreement between the Commissioners and the Board of Woods and Forests, the Exhibition was not to be kept open beyond the 1st of November next, and within six months after the building was to be entirely taken down and removed, and the Commissioners had no power to depart from the terms of this agreement. As to whether Ministers were prepared to take any steps to maintain the building, he added, the subject had not hitherto been deliberated upon by the Government. Various points, including the expense, must be considered, and upon all these matters he was without a sufficiency of details; he could, therefore, say no more upon this question than that it was not at present under the deliberation of the Government.

SEQUESTRATION OF BENEFICES.—A little after midnight, Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of this bill, to which Sir G. GREY opposed a formal negative. Mr. FREWEN seemed to think himself ill-treated, and threatened to divide on every Government bill brought forward after twelve o'clock. He called for a division, but did not persist, and the amendment was therefore agreed to.

ASSESSED TAXES.—Leave was given to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to bring in a bill to enlarge the period allowed for compounding for these taxes.

BRANCH OF PRIVILEGE.—On Monday, on the motion of Mr. ANSTY, the clerk at the table read an extract from the *Freeman's Journal* (given under the head of "Ireland") contradicting a statement which the hon. member had made to the House; the substantial accuracy of which he asserted.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. FULLER succeeded in including Hastings within its provisions; an amendment to that effect being carried by 95 to 77.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—Leave was obtained by Mr. LABOUCHERE to bring in a bill amending this act.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

The following twenty-five members voted against the grant of £2,230, for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission:—

Barron, Sir H. W.	Grach, C.	Sullivan, M.
Bright, J.	Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M.	Talbot, J. H.
Clay, J.	Harris, B.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Codden, R.	Hume, J.	Trelawny, J. S.
Cowan C.	Lushington, C.	Walsley, Sir J.
Dawes, E.	O'Ferrall, Rt. Hon.	Williams, H.
Drummond, H.	R. M.	
Ellis, J.	O'Flaherty, A.	TELLERS.
Evans, J.	Reynolds, J.	Sibthorp, Colonel
Fox, W. J.	Smith, J. B.	Williams, W.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON AND THE AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATION.—The "Nightingale" has been chartered by the American peace friends to convey their delegates to London in time for the Congress. Mr. Thompson, who is one of her passengers, had taken a farewell of the friends at Lynn, at a soirée given by the mayor and other gentlemen; at which highly eulogistic and thankful resolutions were passed and presented to the hon. gentleman.

THE APPROACHING PEACE CONGRESS.—Birmingham has held a public meeting and appointed a numerous delegation, including eight members of the corporation. At Bristol a similar meeting has been held, and a large delegation appointed.

It is stated that the largest sum of money ever given for a diamond, was £160,000.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CROSSED CHECKS.—A trial which was concluded on Friday in the Court of Exchequer, will settle all doubts for the future regarding the degree of security obtained by writing a banker's name across a check. The amount involved was £2,596; Messrs. Coutts and Co. having paid a draught for that sum, although it was specially crossed "Bank of England," with the additional words, "For the account of the Accountant-General," to Messrs. Goslings, the bankers of the person in whose favour it was nominally drawn, and who, when he obtained the money at his account, made away with it instead of appropriating it to the purposes for which the check was put into his hands. The defence of Messrs. Coutts was, that it is not the general custom, if a check is crossed to one banker, to refuse to pay it to another, and upon this the representatives of various London banking firms were examined. Some of them stated, that they pursue the strict rule of regarding any such crossing as a special direction always to be attended to; and the majority admitted that at least it should invariably lead to particular inquiry. In one or two instances, however, it was contended that the object of crossing was merely to secure that it should be paid to no one but a banker, and that there was "no custom to prevent a holder of a check striking out one banker's name, and putting another in the cross." The jury took the view warranted by the preponderance of the testimony, and the one that is also in harmony with common sense—namely, that when a check is crossed "Bank of England," it does not mean "Goslings," and that if a person intended merely to indicate that it was to go through some bank, he would content himself by writing "— and Co.," instead of capriciously nominating a particular house. A verdict was accordingly rendered for the plaintiffs, and it will, therefore, for the future be understood, that, if bankers disregard a special crossing for the sake of obliging an individual, or for any other cause, they will have to assume the responsibility.

PAYMENT OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS.—Mr. Cohen's action against Sir George Grey, in the Whitechapel County Court, for the recovery of tenpence, has been heard, but not decided. Mr. Philpot, for the plaintiff, said, Mr. Cohen had been engaged as one of the enumerators in taking the census under the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 53. The second clause of the act gave the Secretary of State the superintendence of its execution. The late census was different from preceding ones; the plan was more detailed, and required more efficient agents. No legal man would engage in it under five guineas, yet the enumerators employed had to collect 300 names, with their particulars, for 18s. If more than 300 names were collected, 1s. was to be paid for every sixty extra, and the point about to be raised was, whether if the sixty were not collected, the enumerators could or could not claim for the fractional parts. In the present case, the plaintiff had collected fifty extra names, for which he claimed tenpence, not for the amount of the money, but for the substantiation of a principle. If at the end of the 300, an enumerator saw there was no likelihood of making up his sixty, he might stop short there, and then what havoc would be made, and how nugatory would a measure be rendered, which was considered of so much importance, and where so much exactness was required. After some further observations, Mr. Philpot called Sir George Grey, Bart. Mr. Welsby, who appeared for the right hon. defendant, said Sir George Grey was not in attendance. On his behalf, however, he (Mr. Welsby) would admit the facts relating to the rule on which the enumerators had been paid. Sir George was anxious that the persons employed should be paid for the fractional numbers, but he had been governed by the Treasury, which had laid down the rule that those numbers could not be properly paid for out of the public money, and stated that if they were paid, the House of Commons would disallow that part of the accounts. Mr. Philpot urged the manifest injustice and arbitrary character of this rule, the principle of which would seem very unnatural to the well-paid, easy going officers of the Treasury, if applied to their remuneration. Mr. Serjeant Manning reserved his judgment on the question.

DR. NOLAN AND HIS CHAPEL-KEEPER.—The Rev. Dr. Nolan, of Ducie Chapel, Manchester, who figured some time since in an action for slander, has appeared in the Manchester County Court, to recover £15 from Joseph Bottomley, on a promissory note which he (the Doctor) had endorsed. Bottomley and his wife, it may be remembered, were pew-openers at Ducie Chapel, and important witnesses at the trial. Some time before it came off, the Doctor gave Mrs. Bottomley a note to a friend of his (Mr. Marsden), requesting for her a loan of money, himself guaranteeing the repayment. For this Joseph Bottomley had given the note which Dr. Nolan handed to the present plaintiff in payment of a debt. The defendant set up the extraordinary defence that the money was given, not lent to him, and that as a bribe to prevent his appearing against the Doctor on the trial; and that he took the bribe, but gave the adverse evidence. The Judge concluded a careful summary of the evidence by saying:—"Looking at all the circumstances, and without expressing any opinion as to the conduct imputed to Dr. Nolan, on matters not connected with this case, he could not say that the £15 was a loan, and consequently he felt bound to say that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the amount of the note. The verdict must, therefore, be for the defendant."

SHOOTING A MEMBER OF CHRIST CHURCH.—Mr.

Joseph Caudwell, a money-lender, has been charged before the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Wynter, two magistrates of the county of Berks, with wilfully and maliciously wounding Mr. Alexander Henry Ross, B.A., of Christ Church. Early on Thursday morning, Mr. Ross and some of his companions resorted to the house of Mr. Caudwell, on Follow-bridge, and, in a frolic, attempted to throw several pieces of cannon, standing in front of his house, over the wall into the Isis. Mr. Caudwell was aroused, and, having opened a window, deliberately fired a blunderbuss at Mr. Ross. A portion of the shots struck him on the neck, ear, and hand, the latter of which is very much injured. Mr. Hansard, surgeon, stating that he considered Mr. Ross seriously wounded, so much so that he could not certify that he was out of danger. The magistrates remanded the defendant for a week, and the same evening he was conveyed to Abingdon Gaol by the University marshal and the inspector of the University police.

"ABSTRACTING" FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At the Marlborough-street Court, on Wednesday, Charles Fom, a young Frenchman, was charged with abstracting from various stands at the Exhibition, in Hyde-park, numerous small articles, consisting of portions of wool, cotton, wheat, coal, and stone. The prisoner stated that he was a student. He had no intention of stealing the articles found upon him. He had only taken small pieces by way of specimens, not thinking there was any harm in so doing, and not having any idea of making a property of them. Mr. Bingham accepted that view of the case, and inflicted six weeks' imprisonment. On Friday, William Buckland, an apprentice employed at a stand in the Exhibition, received from Mr. Bingham the same sentence, for stealing a packet of Spanish dollars. Mr. Dean, a shipowner of Whitstable, exhibited divers relics obtained from an old wreck; among them a packet of pillar dollars, cemented together by the action of the sea-water. Buckland, as he confessed when accused of the theft, carried off this packet, and sold eight of the dollars for 14s.

CAPTURE OF A DESPERATE BURGLAR.—Michael Butler, a powerful fellow of notorious character, has been committed by Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with having broken into the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Bateman, a wheelwright, in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, and assaulted and wounded the prosecutor with intent to murder him. The offence was committed on the night of the 15th of February last, and not till about ten days since, was the prisoner taken into custody. He was identified by a policeman and by a neighbour, who saw part of the affray from his bedroom window, there being a bright moon at the time. The prisoner was also charged with having been concerned with another man not in custody, in a murderous assault and robbery upon an aged widow, named Elizabeth Hussey, living in Mulberry-court, Whitechapel. Evidence of former convictions was given by a retired police-serjeant, who was present at the prisoner's trial for highway robbery in October, 1846, at the Central Criminal Court, when he was sentenced to seven years' transportation, afterwards commuted to a twelvemonth's imprisonment, and also at a second trial for felony, and sentenced to a similar period of incarceration, in the month of January, 1849.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Mr. Huggins, the solicitor of Lime-street, was re-examined on Monday, at the Mansion-house, on the charge of having set fire to premises occupied by him. The housekeeper, the police, and the clerks of the two insurance offices, were examined, and the prisoner committed to Newgate.

A STORY OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE.—On Monday, William Cauty, an elderly man of substantial appearance, well known in the gaming circles, and John Tyler, an old man, also of respectable appearance, but known to the police as a returned convict, were brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having effected a robbery at the London and Westminster Joint Stock Bank Branch in St. James's-square. Inspector Lund, of the Detective force, gave the following curious account of the arrest:—

On Saturday, the 31st of May, while waiting with Serjeant Whichever, also of the detective force, in Trafalgar-square, they saw the prisoner Tyler coming along with a great coat over his arm. Whichever immediately recognised him as an old acquaintance, and they decided in watching Tyler's movements. Witness followed Tyler into St. James's Park, and there noticed that in a short time he was joined by Cauty, who was also well known to the police. After a conversation of about 20 minutes' duration, the prisoners left the park and went together to the London and Westminster Bank, at the corner of Charles-street, St. James's-square. Cauty entered the bank, and Tyler waited at the opposite corner. Cauty came out in about ten minutes and signalled Tyler, who immediately came across the road and joined him. The two prisoners entered the bank together and remained about 20 minutes. The rule of the bank is to shut the doors at four o'clock. The prisoners were shut in with the customers. Witness saw the prisoners leave the bank, and shortly afterwards they separated. On the following Saturday, June 7, witness saw Tyler in St. James's Park, sitting on a bench near one of the milk-stands. Cauty soon afterwards joined him, and both went to the London and Westminster bank again. Cauty went in and Tyler remained outside. Cauty came out of the bank and walked round St. James's-square, and went again to the bank, where he remained about ten minutes. Cauty then came out and was joined by Tyler. After walking a little way they separated. On the 14th the same thing again occurred with Cauty and Tyler, and having made a report to the Commissioners of Police, Lund went, by the authority of Mr. Commissioner Mayne, to the bank, and communicated to the principals his suspicions. Certain arrangements were then made

in anticipation of a robbery. On the 21st witness again saw Tyler in the park. Cauty almost immediately afterwards joined him, and they went together into a public-house in Pall-mall. The prisoners went again to the bank, Cauty, as before, going in and Tyler remaining at the opposite corner. Cauty came out and lifted his hat twice, and Tyler came over to him, and after a short conversation they entered the bank together, Tyler having, as on former occasions, a great coat over his arm. A police constable having entered the bank, Cauty and Tyler immediately left. On the 28th witness saw Cauty in St. James's Park smoking a cigar. Tyler joined him about 3 o'clock, and the prisoners walked together to the public-house in Pall-mall. Witness immediately proceeded to Lord Dartmouth's residence, which is opposite the bank, and, having previously obtained permission, stationed himself in the hall. While on the watch he saw Cauty enter the bank. Cauty came out and lifted his hat, and Tyler joined him and went into the bank. In about three minutes Tyler came out, followed by Cauty, the first prisoner carrying a bag with something like a cash-box in it. Witness and Whichever followed the prisoners nearly as far as Regent-street before they stopped them. Witness took Tyler into custody, and asked him what he had in the bag. The prisoner replied, "a box," and he repeatedly denied, in the hearing of Cauty, that he knew Cauty, or had ever before seen him in his life. Cauty, when appealed to, said, "So help me—I never saw the man before." The prisoners were removed to the station-house, and the bag examined. It was found to contain a large-sized cashbox, which was identified as the property of the London and Westminster bank.

Police-sergeant Whichever gave precisely similar evidence, adding when the prisoners were taken to Scotland-yard a paper was found under the seat with these words on it:—"To inquire if any cash has been paid into the London and Westminster Bank by the Marquis of Anglesea to the account of Lord William Paget." The use to which this paper was put, it was conjectured, was to afford a pretence for going to the bank in order to watch for the favourable moment to get possession of the cashbox. Mr. O'Vile, the manager of the Bank, was examined. There was a second charge against the prisoners, on which they were remanded.

FAMINE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—The Royal Patriotic and Industrial Society of Scotland have issued a circular describing the deplorable condition of the islands and West Highlands, and earnestly solicit the support of the public. It appears that the consequences of the potato famine of 1846 have never been repaired, a great portion of the population being still destitute; that the resources on which they had been supported up to last September, at the rate of 11b. or 1½b. of meal per day, are exhausted; and that now thousands are in absolute want, and driven either to beggary or emigration, or tempted to steal. They state that, by "helping the poor to help themselves"—that is, by assisting the industrious with small sums to take plots of ground and cultivate them—by employing the able-bodied in model school farms, and by other similar economical plans of rural industry, &c.—multitudes of deserving but needy families may be rescued from penury and starvation.

OPPOSITION TO THE METROPOLITAN WATER BILL.—On Monday, in accordance with a numerously-signed requisition, a meeting of members of Parliament, magistrates, and gentlemen connected with the city of London and metropolitan districts, was held at the Ship tavern, Charing-cross, for the purpose of adopting energetic measures for opposing the Government water bill for the metropolis. B. J. Armstrong, Esq., county magistrate of Middlesex, was called to the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M.P., Mr. William Williams, M.P., Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., W. Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark, &c. A committee was appointed to give effect to the resolutions, to receive subscriptions, and take all such measures as they might deem best—amongst which a great demonstration at Drury-lane theatre was mentioned. A subscription of £500 was announced.

REVOLTING DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—About ten days ago, a dog was observed in Martineau's-lane, near Norwich, carrying in his mouth what turned out to be a piece of human flesh! A search was instituted, and several portions of a body were found near the spot. Suspicion of a foul murder and horrible mutilation were of course excited, while some suggested that the body might have been improperly procured for surgical dissection, and then made away with. The latter supposition was afterwards discountenanced by the discovery of a man's waistcoat, and again of a shirt and a quantity of cotton waste, smeared with blood, and the roughness of the dismemberment. In the course of the search, a great number of pieces of flesh, and nearly all the bones that make up the human frame, were found. Surgical evidence, before the magistrates, pronounced the remains to be those of a girl between sixteen and twenty-six; who had probably been dead a fortnight.

THE CITY PEEL STATUE.—The committee have selected Mr. Behnes' model, and the mansion-house end of King William-street for the site of the Peel statue.

The stout-hearted wife of the brave Sir John Franklin, it is feared by the Scotch journals, is fast sinking under the weight of her prolonged and terrible trial.

A further arrival of 30,000 pine apples has taken place by a vessel from Eleuthera. This large arrival will have the effect of stocking the markets so plentifully as to bring this esteemed and delicious fruit within the reach of all classes of the public at a very moderate price.

LITERATURE.

Skeleton Themes, intended to assist in Teaching and Acquiring the Art of Composition. By MARGARET THORNLEY. Edinburgh: Clark. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

THE conception of this book is admirable. It is intended to obviate that very annoying tendency to "ramble" which characterises the composition of young people. With this view it supplies them with material which they are to expand and adorn, in the shape of sketches or outlines. These are arranged in regular progression, under the heads of narrative subjects—subjects for description—subjects for the exercise of imagination—historical and biographical subjects—subjects for exercise of judgment and discrimination—skeleton themes on abstract subjects—and subjects intended to develop the power of conducting a process of reasoning. As far as we have examined them, the individual outlines are executed with much ability. But we do think that they are too full. The author almost offers a premium to indolence, by the completeness and elegance of her sketch. Not enough is left for the pupil to do. If they were more fragmentary in their character, we think sufficient aid would be offered, while greater scope would be left for the young writer's ingenuity. At the same time, it must be commended as a very excellent—and, indeed, unique—production.

Daily Bible Illustrations: Being Original Readings for a Year, on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology. Especially designed for the family circle. Vol. IV., Solomon and the Kings. By JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons.

THE present volume of this most popular serial publication completes the Illustrations founded upon the historical books of the Old Testament, and embraces a greater variety of subjects, and a wider range of information, than the preceding portions. The encouragement of the public, and the advice of friends, has induced Dr. Kitto to extend his original plan. To the first year's "Readings," composing one series of four volumes, will be added a second of the same extent. The latter will, after the interval of a few months, be published quarterly, and will comprise—"Job and the Poetical Books"—"Isaiah and the Prophets"—"The Life and Death of our Lord"—and "The Apostles of the Early Church." This extension of Dr. Kitto's plan, so as to embrace the consideration of those portions of Holy Writ which could not be brought within the limits of the four volumes, will give greater completeness to the design; and will, we should imagine, be highly satisfactory to all who have possessed themselves of the first series. The volume before us is dedicated by permission to her Majesty.

Empyrean and other Poems. By FRANCIS MAY. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

THE longest of these poems—"Empyrean"—contains many passages that display both fancy and command of language; but of the whole we are constrained to ask ourselves, What distinct purpose did the author propose himself in writing it?—nay, even what is his subject, and why did he call his work "Empyrean?" Or, should his theory exclude Poetry altogether from the realms of Art—reject the notion that a long poem ought to have a purpose and a plan—and maintain that Poetry is spontaneous and above rule—mere song, like a skylark's—we should like to ask, What genuine feeling has found utterance in this long rhapsody?

We fear the author has been premature in seeking audience at present. Until he has thought, and dreamed, and worked like his own idol, John Keats, scarcely can any poem of his justify his dedication-page, and become a worthy memorial of the "name written in water." The shorter pieces are far better than the poem which gives its name to the volume. Some of them are really spirited and pretty; and almost any one of them would give a favourable impression of the fancy and taste of the writer. We have not alluded to the faults of the book from any preference for that task, but because the chief impression that these verses leave is that of ability marred.

Christ the Bread of Life. By JOHN M'L CAMPBELL, formerly Minister of Row. Glasgow: Ogle and Son. London: Hamilton and Co., Paternoster-row.

THIS little work consists of two discourses on certain passages of Scripture, which admit of a construction favourable to the doctrine of transubstantiation. Mr. Campbell has not attempted a formal refutation of that doctrine, but offers valuable counsel to those half-Protestants of the present day who are hankering after a modification of it, who, while they disclaim belief in the real presence, ascribe to the elements a mysterious influence and a saving power. Of this Romanizing tendency Mr. Campbell finely says:—

"That which utters itself thus widely, and not unfrequently with much earnestness and solemnity, still is not the experienced sense of the deepest ultimate need in man. It pertains not to that depth in which the pure craving for Christ arises—in respect of which Christ is the desire of all nations. It asks, indeed, for a hold of the invisible and eternal; but it does so with mere fleshly negative conceptions of these, as the unknown opposites of seen and temporal; and not as apprehending in the spiritual the essentially invisible and eternal."

Though it demands a religion, and solemn transactions with God, it can be contented with assumed transactions with an unknown God. Thus coming short, in all respects, of the true sense of that need of men which is met by the grace of God in the gift of Christ, this craving of the mind has no authority; and however tenderly it may be right to deal with it, as it may be connected with some measure of awakenedness on the subject of religion, we can only regard its clothing the Lord's-supper among Protestants with that practical interest which attaches to the Mass of Romanism, as one among the many instances of its influence in substituting superstition for religion."

The author is evidently one—

"Whose faith has centre everywhere,
Nor cares to fix itself in form."

But he writes with kindness and respect for those who differ from him. We cordially commend to our readers this calm, dispassionate, and thoughtful protest against that most common and worst tendency of the religious spirit—to rest in ecclesiastical forms instead of spiritual realities.

POETRY.

VICTORIA: AN ODE.*

(BY ALFRED TENNYSON.)

REVERED Victoria, thou that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brain, or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old,

I thank you that your royal grace
To one of less desert allows
This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttered nothing base:

And should your greatness, and the care
That yokes with empire, yield you time
To make demand of modern rhyme,
If aught of ancient worth be there,

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers I could trust
Your sweetness. May you rule as long,

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!

May children of our children say,
"She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife, and queen.

"She brought a vast design to pass,
When Europe and the scatter'd ends
Of our fierce world were mixt as friends
And brethren in her halls of glass;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom broader yet,

"By shaping some august decree
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

* Prefixed to a new edition of the Poet Laureate's Poems.

GLEANINGS.

Galignani states that chloroform is being tried as a motive power in the port of Lorient.

The proprietors of the Manchester newspapers have come to the resolution to advance the price of their journals one halfpenny each copy, from 4d. to 5d.

In a list of the wills which have been recently proved, with the amount on which the probate duty was paid, is that of Mr. R. Newcombe, the proprietor of the *Stamford Mercury*, for £500,000.

The cholera is beginning to assume a very disastrous appearance in the western states of America.

The oldest person returned by the census-takers in the United States is Sukey Wright, a coloured woman, in the city of Baltimore. She is one hundred and twenty-five years of age. At the time of the revolution in 1775 she had a child twenty-five years of age.

The compartment in the Great Exhibition occupied by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell is said to contain three tons of silver.

Several of the Liverpool Church-school Committees intend to defray the expenses incurred by their teachers in visiting the Great Exhibition during the present vacation.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have commissioned a gentleman from the north to engage the services of a Gaelic teacher for the royal family.

The *Britannia* says, it is a fact well known to the police, that upwards of 150 season tickets, at three guineas each, for admission to the Crystal Palace, have been purchased by English thieves.

"If you marry," said an uncle, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the work of the house—taste enough to dress herself—pride enough to wash herself before breakfast—and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

Colonel Sibthorp has contradicted in Parliament the slanderous rumour that he had been to the Exhibition.

The *Ulster Gazette* says that titles of the Abcurian stamp can make a somebody out of everybody in Ireland. "This week, we have a genius in Limerick, annexing T.L.P. to his name. What do these initials import? Professor of Theological Literature? No—but 'Turnkey, Limerick Prison.'"

A young man who had been employed by Mr. Gill, solicitor, of Tranmere, to fence a hedge, died from the festering and subsequent mortification which resulted from a thorn entering his lip.

A little boy, twenty months old, the son of a clergyman's servant, at Leicester, was choked last week by a small piece of bone, contained in a morsel of beef-steak pie which was given to him by his father.

THE EXHIBITION AND THE POOR.—Dr. Bateman has offered a prize of five guineas for the best essay on the following subject:—"In what way is the Great Exhibition calculated to increase the domestic comforts and elevate the character of the working-classes? and what are the best means of making it available for these purposes?" The essays are to be sent, with as little delay as possible, to the Society of Arts, or to Dr. Bateman, East India-road, London.

The Mormons of Salt Lake City propose to construct a railroad from the Salt Lake to San Francisco, and this proposition is highly favoured by capitalists and leading men in San Francisco. "The Mormons," remarks an American correspondent, "though a fanatical, are really a wonderful people for indomitable energy, industry, and perseverance. Already they form quite a powerful nation in the very centre of savage tribes, and their metropolis contains 25,000 souls."

The Executive Committee have, it is said, granted permission to Mr. Selous to erect a studio in one of the galleries of the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of completing his picture of the inauguration of that edifice. The picture itself is to be upon a large scale.

The *Sunderland Herald* understands that it is the intention of Mazzini shortly to pay a visit to the principal towns in the North of England, to deliver a course of lectures on "The Rise and Progress of Civil and Religious Liberty in the States of Italy."

THE MOUSTACHE.—A correspondent of the *United Service Gazette* advocates the growth of the moustache for both army and navy, as being conducive to the health of all those who are exposed to night dews and vicissitudes of climate. He says he was in an expedition where many were carried off by a malaria fever, caused by the land being irrigated, and sleeping under canvass. It was observed by the medical officers, that with those who wore the moustache it assumed a less malignant type, owing to the hair on the lip protecting the nostrils, and rarifying the air before it reached the lungs.

Miss Martineau states that, during the scarcity in 1800, hundreds ate nettles and other weeds, and without salt, which was then taxed 15s. per bushel. It is believed that, at that period, the persons who daily washed from head to foot were extremely few. The *Literary Gazette* says that a gentleman of that time who was troubled with uneasy sensations of the skin, and had consulted physicians in vain, was advised by a friend to try soap and water. The suggestion struck him as something novel and acute. "Egad," said he, "that's not a bad idea."

THE NEW FEMALE COSTUME IN AMERICA.—The American papers contain scattered items of news upon the revolution in female attire taking place in the United States. "The first example," says the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* (May 19th), "of the short skirt and Turkish trousers, has made its appearance on East Water-street this afternoon. The dress is of green silk, and the trousers of white linen, full, and gathered into a band at the ankle, with a short ruff. The appearance is extremely elegant and graceful. The young lady who has had the courage thus to face the Mede and Persian law of long-established custom, and discard an awkward and useless style of dress for one both becoming and commodious, deserves the highest praise. We trust that a host of others will follow her example, and leave street-sweeping to its legitimate professors." "Yesterday," says the *Cleveland Herald* (May 22nd), "two young ladies, of fairest reputation and attractions, donned the new costume, and though the 'observed of all observers,' made their afternoon promenade. Their dress was elegant and beautiful—skirts reaching to the knee, and loose trousers of white." The *Philadelphia Ledger* (May 26th), says, "Chesnut-street was thrown into a singular state of commotion on Saturday last, by the appearance in the public streets, for the first time, of a pair of trousers upon the lower limbs of one of the fair daughters of Eve. The sensation produced was great." The *Boston Mail* (May 26th), has the following—"Last evening, or late in the afternoon, our citizens were gratified with a sight of the new costume. A sweet Miss of some sixteen summers was out on promenade, 'the observed of all observers.' She had on pink coloured pants, a coat, a vest, and nice little hat. The Turkish-dressed beauty was accompanied by a gentleman, who, carrying a big cane, formed her protection. They marched and countermarched the streets, and went upon the common." And the *Hartford Chronicle* (same date), says:—"Several ladies appeared in our streets on Saturday with pantaloons, short-dresses, and flats. As it was the first appearance in this city of this new costume, it naturally attracted much attention."—*Weekly News*, now incorporated with the *Weekly Chronicle*.

We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a severe fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DR. BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Dedes; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading; Berke, late Surgeon in the 94th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Dr. Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest responsibility, in, we find, sent gratis by Dr. Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

The *Preston Chronicle* has a strange advertisement which has been extensively circulated in the town of Openshaw, Lancashire. One Mrs. ———, milliner, dress-maker, &c., E——-street, Openshaw, announces that, "through the mysterious workings of Divine Providence, she has in a great measure renewed her former strength, and purposes resuming her business in all its branches, viz., Millinery, Dress and Straw Bonnet making." She concludes with saying that she trusts the friends of justice, truth, and righteousness, "will consider the responsible duty which now devolves on them, in giving every support to our own Bible-taught members of these three United Kingdoms, and also of withdrawing their support from those who are foreigners to us both in person and principle, that in course of time we may again behold the glory of a now offended, but a yet merciful God shed abroad over our lands!"

BIRTHS.

June 24, at Towcester, Northamptonshire, Mrs. J. C. GAXBY, of a son.
June 27, at Holland-grove, North Brixton, the wife of the Rev. W. LEASE, of a son.
June 27, Mrs. JAMES MIRAM, of Chishill, of a son.
June 28, at Cambria-place, Newport, the wife of Mr. L. JENKINS, merchant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 24, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., Mr. W. O. PURCHASE, of Romsey, to Miss EREBKA BOOTH, of Hackney, the youngest daughter of the late Isaac Booth, Esq.
June 25, at Ponder's-end Chapel, Middlesex, by the Rev. J. LOCKYER, Mr. G. R. SWAIN, of Tottenham, to HARRIET LOCKYER, of Ponder's-end.
June 26, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. A. JAMES, Mr. SMYTH, of Frederick-street, Birmingham, to Mrs. FARMOLA, daughter of the late J. Baillie, Esq., of Greenside House, Edinburgh.
June 26, at Archbishop-lane Chapel, Leicester, Mr. JOSEPH BOWEN, of Southfields-place, Leicester, commercial traveller, to Miss HARRIET CLARKSON GROSS, only child of the late Mr. J. GROSS, ironmonger, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Jesse Claxton, solicitor, of the same place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Button, Independent minister, of Kenilworth, and uncle to the bride.
June 26, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. W. HOWISON, HENRY WILLIAM BROWN to SUSANNAH SOPHIA WALTERS, the eldest daughter of Mr. Walters, of the Old Kent-road.
July 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Mary's, Great Derby, by the Rev. J. G. PIKE, Mr. HENRY MORRISHAW, to MARY JANE, only daughter of Mr. GEORGE STEVENSON, of the same place.

DEATHS.

June 21, aged 65, Mr. ADAM BROWN, of Herbert-street. He was much respected, and universally beloved by all who knew him; and those who witnessed his death are satisfied of his happiness. May our last end be like his.
June 22, at Teignmouth, Devon, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, WILKINSON, wife of Mr. J. HOOD, of the South Devon Railway.
June 23, aged 61, JOANNA, wife of Mr. C. SPURDEN, of Friday-street.
June 27, after one month's severe suffering, at the house of her son (the Rev. J. J. Freeman), while on a visit, in her 81st year, Mrs. BAILEY, of Walworth.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Another change of weather, and Stocks are buoyant again. The last seven sunny days of June have added hundreds of thousands sterling to the value of the growing crops, and will prevent an equal amount from being passed into the hands of foreign growers. The farmers can scarcely assume one look of characteristic dissatisfaction, and Mr. Disraeli's dying speech for the session provokes only a momentary exhibition of ire. They would have forgotten even their fancied wrongs, had he not cruelly reminded them that they are the most ill-used and ill-abused portion of the population. Five more weeks of sun and shower, and it would be hard to convince them that either Providence or law was frowning on their labours. It may matter apparently little to them whether Stocks are high or low, but it does matter notwithstanding. Consols are never at 97 when June is wet, and the clouds are heavily frowning on July, or when the early ear is blighted or the ground parched with drought. But all the Stocks are firm, Consols have advanced, and did we not learn from other sources that the farmers' hopes are brightening, this would be sufficient to assure us of the fact. Mr. Disraeli, therefore, may sleep the sleep of Rip Van Winkle for the remainder of the session. The following has been the

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	97½	96½	97½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per Ct.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Annuitants...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	250
Bank Stock ..	212½	212½	—	—	214	214
Exchq. Bills ..	46 pm.	46 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.
India Bonds ..	53 pm.	54 pm.	53 pm.	52 pm.	—	58 pm.
Long Annuit.	7½	7½	7 5-16	—	—	7½

The settlement of account took place in the Foreign Market on Friday. Mexican, Spanish, and Russian Stocks have advanced, and the value of all other Bonds has been firmly maintained. Belgian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 93½; Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89½; Peruvian Deferred, 42½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 34½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 21½; Spanish Passive Bonds, 6½; Dutch Four per Cent., 91½.

The Share Market has been very agitated during the week—"now high, now low," and now hardly

with any price at all. North Western have been down to 120; Midland to 45; and South Western to 21½. One speculator to a large amount—a "respectable West-end tradesman"—has been half-ruined by buying for a rise. It having become known to the dealers that some were buying beyond their means, they formed a conspiracy (they had Stock Exchange consciences) to force them on settling-day to very onerous terms. Mr. ———, therefore, who had purchased on account to the extent of £30,000, had to sell out at a heavy loss—the "dealers" taking care, of course, that every Stock in which he was interested should be depreciated. There was a drop, consequently, on Thursday, in all the leading lines; his shares, sold at a heavy loss to himself, were bought at a profit by the "dealers;" and on Saturday he is "gazetted" in the "Partnerships Dissolved." As soon as the account was settled, prices rose again, but the market was dull yesterday at a slight decline. The week's traffic returns, however, are unusually favourable, so much so, as to induce in us a confident suspicion that if prices are low now, it is not because railway property is depreciated, or the dividends likely to be small, but solely owing to the evil machinations of a few speculators of the class who profited by the injudicious purchases of the "West-end tradesman." We believe, on the contrary, that so far as the returns are concerned—and what can be better evidence of prosperity?—railway property was never in a better condition; and we should judge that a rapid rise will take place before the close of the present month, for then it will be the interest of the speculators to sell. The increase in the amount received on railway traffic last week over the corresponding period last year, was no less than £34,409. We see by a statement in one of the papers, that £650 was taken at Euston-square, on Saturday night, from the passengers by one (the ten o'clock) train!

A case with reference to crossed cheques, payable through bankers, is noticed under our Law Intelligence, and is well worthy the attention of commercial men. In connexion with this subject, we cannot refrain from noticing an act of what almost wears the appearance of spite, committed by a respectable private bank against a joint-stock bank. It is well-known that as one mode of preventing joint-stock banks from competing with them on equal terms, the private bankers have always excluded these establishments from the facilities of the clearing-house. It might be thought that the principle of mutual accommodation would prove in the long run the soundest policy; but if the private bankers do not think so, no one will question their right to act otherwise, if they please. But the case we have to mention is clearly a transgression of justice and common sense, if not of law. A cheque for £2,235, presented by the Union Bank of London on Messrs. Masterman, crossed with the words "— and Company," to signify that it was only to be paid to a bank, was refused payment, on the assumed ground that it was intended to be passed through the clearing-house belonging to the private bankers, and to which joint-stock banks are not admitted. The interpretation put by Messrs. Masterman and Co. on the words "and Company" is, therefore, that it denotes the cheque is not to be paid to a company unless it be a private one, and that the intention is not simply to protect it from being paid to any one else than a banker, but also that it should pass through a specific process which the private firms have adopted for their own particular convenience. Such acts of hostility as this, founded on the putting-down principle of Sir Peter Laurie, are likely to rebound on the heads of those who have recourse to them. It may be that the public are appreciating more highly than ever the advantages offered to them by joint-stock banks to the detriment of their long-established and more exclusive competitors, but at all events, the former are entitled to fair play in the race of competition. There will no doubt always be a large class of the community who will prefer the private to the joint-stock banks, at whatever cost; but, on the other hand, there are thousands of commercial men, of equal credit, integrity, and industry, to whom the economical facilities offered them by the joint-stock banks, are of great and lasting benefit. On public grounds, a monopoly of banking facilities in private hands, is strongly to be deprecated, but especially such an exhibition of paltry hostility as we have noted above. We cannot, however, believe, that other banking firms approve of such a course of procedure.

Two failures have occurred since our last, that of the Messrs. Rufford, bankers, at Stourbridge and Bromsgrove; and of Messrs. Charles and William Brunskill, silk and riband manufacturers, of Paternoster-row. The cause of the former failure is not known, but the liabilities are not supposed to be heavy. The debts of the latter are stated at £9,000, and their assets, it is supposed, will yield about 5s. in the pound.

Trade in the provinces is very brisk, and the Corn Market is firm.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	94½	Brazil.....	80½
Do. Account.....	94½	Equador.....	81
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	91
2½ New.....	98½	French 5 per cent.....	91
Long Annuities.....	7½	Granada.....	17½
Bank Stock.....	914	Mexican 4 per cent new.....	34½
India Stock.....	981	Portuguese.....	34
Exchequer Bills.....	48 pm.	Russian.....	109½
June.....	58 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	91½
India Bonds.....	58 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	40½
		Ditto Passive.....	6½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 27.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 31st day of June, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£27,446,820	Government Debt.....	£11,615,100
		Other Securities.....	£2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	£13,413,445
		Silver Bullion.....	£33,375
	£27,446,820		£27,446,820

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities.....	£11,615,100
Reserve.....	£3,101,282	Dead Weight Annuity.....	£13,541,281
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	£8,635,550	Other Securities.....	£2,984,900
Other Deposits.....	£8,713,685	Notes.....	£8,532,105
Seven-day and other Bills.....	£1,050,157	Gold and Silver Coin.....	£751,540
	£26,062,683		£26,062,683

Dated the 26th day of June, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton, Bristol.

BANKRUPT.

ALLOW, THOMAS, Regent-street, bookseller, July 5, August 19: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street.

BALLINGALL, JAMES, Edward-street, Portman-square, pianoforte maker, July 4, August 8: solicitor, Mr. Paxton, Bloomsbury-square.

BOVE, ISAAC, Spital-square, silk merchant, July 12, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Coleman-street.

BRIDGES, WILLIAM, jun., Whitteless, Cambridgeshire, farmer, July 5, August 19: solicitor, Mr. Schultz, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

CARPENTER, JOHN NELSON, Eardisland, Herefordshire, miller, July 12, August 11: solicitor, Mr. Buckling, Birmingham.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, Liverpool, basket manufacturer, July 10, August 7: solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

GARROW, WILLIAM, Bootle, near Liverpool, merchant, July 14 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Forshaw, Liverpool.

MATTHEWSON, HUGH, Liverpool, merchant, July 14 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Bardwell and Littledale, Liverpool.

MURRAY, JOHN, Sheerness, builder, July 4, August 8: solicitors, Mr. Beckitt, South-square, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Ward, Sheerness.

OWEN, JOHN, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, fannel merchant, July 21, August 5: solicitors, Messrs. Woosnam and Lloyd, Newtown; and Mr. Mason, Liverpool.

PRICE, JOSEPH, and LAYNER, JOHN, Birmingham, paper makers, July 8 and 30: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

TIDY, THOMAS GEORGE, Rugby, Warwickshire, bookseller, July 3 and 31: solicitor, Mr. Wratishaw, Rugby.

TUCKER, WILLIAM, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, coal merchant, July 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Levett and Champney, Kingston-upon-Hull.

WALFOLD, JONAS, Northwold, Norfolk, money scrivener, July 10, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Pringle, Stevenson, and Shum, King's-road, Gray's Inn; and Messrs. J. L. and W. Reed, Downham-market, Norfolk.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, Lancaster, cabinet maker, July 8 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Rowley, Manchester.

J. Wilkinson, Brymbo, Denbighshire, ironmaster, fifth div. of 9d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—J. Rowlett, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 9d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, July 2.

BANKRUPT.

HERVEY, JAMES, Halifax, Yorkshire, share broker, July 17, August 35: solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Adam, Halifax, and Courtenay and Compton, Leeds.

SAUNDERS, FRANCIS WOOLHOUSE, Thame, Oxfordshire, harness-maker, July 13, August 19: solicitor, Mr. Cooke, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SPARROW, OWEN, Aldgate High-street, City, grocer, July 11, August 13: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street.

LLEWELLYN, THOMAS, Bristol, grocer, July 14, August 13: solicitor, Mr. Bigg, Bristol.

SOOTON SEQUESTERATIONS.

CASSIDAY, PETER, Dundee, furniture dealer, July 7, and 23.

HUNTER, WALTER, Bonney Rigg, Edinburgh, grocer, June 23, July 18.

MILLER, JOHN, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, July 4, and 25.

WHITE, JOHN, Cambernald, Dumbartonshire, mason, July 4, and 25.

DIVIDENDS.

William Ambrose Bradford, Long-acre, chassomonger, 2nd div. of 4d., July 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Tamsine Sarah Bullant, Norwich, haberdasher, 1st div. of 6d., July 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Pope, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and Lombard-street, City, coal merchant, 1st div. of 1s., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Richards, Devonport, Devonshire, printer, div. of 2s. 3d., July 4, and any subsequent Tuesday and Friday, at Hernaman's, Exeter—Robert Wade, Plymouth, Devonshire, grocer, div. of 6s., July 4, and any subsequent Tuesday and Friday, at Hernaman's, Exeter.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 30.

The weather for some days past having been extremely warm, and fine for the growing crops, the supply of English Wheat, although small this morning, sold slowly at a reduction of 3s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. The arrivals of Foreign Wheat were large, and holders offered to sell at 1s. lower prices; this, however, did not lead to business, and, upon the whole,

little was done. Flour rather easier to buy, Barley fully as dear. Beans and Peas without alteration. We were more liberally supplied with Foreign Oats, but very few of home growth; prices were quite as high to-day as last week, and all corn in good condition found a steady sale. Linseed Cakes were scarce.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 40 to 43		Dantzic.....	45 to 50
Ditto White..... 42 to 43		Anhalt and Marks.....	35 to 40
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red..... 38 to 40		Ditto White..... 40 to 45	
Northumber. and Scotch, White..... 35 to 40		Pomeranian red..... 40 to 45	
Ditto Red..... 35 to 38		Rostock..... 42 to 45	
Lowland Somerset, Red..... 35 to 38		Danish and Fries-land..... 34 to 36	
Ditto White..... 35 to 38		Peterburgh, Archangel and Riga..... 34 to 38	
Eye..... 35 to 38		Polish Odessa..... 34 to 37	
Barley..... 35 to 38		Marianopol & Berdianski..... 34 to 36	
Scotch..... 35 to 38		Taganrog..... 34 to 36	
Angus..... 35 to 38		Brabant and French..... 35 to 37	
Malt, Ordinary..... 35 to 38		Ditto White..... 35 to 38	
Pale..... 35 to 38		Salonica..... 35 to 38	
Peas, Grey..... 35 to 38		Egyptian..... 35 to 38	
Maple..... 35 to 38		Rye..... 35 to 38	
White..... 35 to 38		Barley—	
Boilers..... 35 to 38		Wismar & Rostock..... 21 to 24	
Beans, Large..... 35 to 38		Danish..... 21 to 25	
Ticks..... 35 to 38		Seal..... 22 to 24	
Harrow..... 35 to 38		East Friesland..... 19 to 21	
Pigeon..... 35 to 38		Egyptian..... 18 to 19	
Oats—		Danube..... 18 to 19	
Line & York feed 30 to 32		Peas, White..... 24 to 25	
Do. Poland & Pot. 22 to 24		Boilers..... 26 to 27	
Berwick & Scotch. 22 to 24		Beans, Horse..... 24 to 26	
Scotch feed..... 21 to 23		Pigeon..... 26 to 28	
Irish feed and black 18 to 20		Egyptian..... 22 to 24	
Ditto Potato..... 21 to 23		Oats—	
Linseed, sowing..... 50 to 54		Greening, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and blk. 18 to 20	
Rapeseed, Essex, new..... 24 to 27 per last		Do. thick and brew 21 to 24	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new..... 25s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish..... 20 to 21	
Rape Cake, 24 lbs. to 25 per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, 29 lbs. to 30 per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs..... 16 to 21	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs..... 20 to 26		Hamburg..... 19 to 20	
Ship..... 35 to 37		Dantzic and Stettin 20 to 21	
Town..... 35 to 37		French, per 280 lbs. 23 to 25	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 21.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat..... 4½. 7d.	Wheat..... 39. 4d
Barley..... 24 4	Barley..... 24 3
Oats..... 21 4	Oats..... 20 1
Rye..... 28 0	Rye..... 25 9
Beans..... 30 5	Beans..... 29 11
Peas..... 27 6	Peas..... 27 3

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 30.

Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with each kind of Foreign stock, but the arrival of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were considerably less than those exhibited on Monday last. Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was very moderate, the demand for most breeds of Beasts was steady, and, in some instances, the prime Scotch, runts, and Herefords, including short-horns, were disposed of at a trifling advance in the quotations. However, the general top figure for Beef did not exceed 3s. 6d. per 8lbs., at which a good clearance was effected. Comparatively speaking, the supply of Sheep was tolerably good as to number, and of full average quality. On the whole, the Mutton trade was inactive; nevertheless, last week's prices were fairly supported, the prime old Downs selling at 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. The season for Lambs from the Isle of Wight is now closed. From other quarters the receipts were tolerably extensive, whilst the demand was slow at late rates. Calves, the supply of which was by no means large, moved off slowly at the late decline. In Pigs very little was doing, at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).											
Beef.....	2s.	4d.	to	3s.	6d.	Veal.....	2s.	6d.	to	3s.	6d.
Mutton.....	2	6	..	3	0	Pork.....	2	4	..	3	8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.				
	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	890	10,900	393	360

NEWCASTLE AND LEARNHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 30

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.										
Inferior Beef	2s.	2d.	to 2s.	4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s.	6d.	to 2s.	10d.	
Middling do	2	8	..	2	8	Mid. ditto ..	3	0	.. 3	4
Prime large	2	10	..	3	0	Prime ditto	3	6	.. 3	8
Prime small	3	0	..	3	2	Veal.....	3	0	.. 3	10
Large Pork	2	0	..	2	8	Small Pork	3	6	.. 3	8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The hot weather has imparted additional dullness to the demand for Butter. There was not much doing in Irish last week, and prices inclined downwards. Foreign met a slow and limited sale at a decline of 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon was more freely dealt in, particularly Hamburg, and on the finer descriptions 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance was realized; stale parcels were not readily saleable, and prices for such irregular. Hams partially neglected, and their value nominal. In Lard there was little done, nor any noticeable change in price.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, June 30.—We note an extremely dull trade, at declining prices, the supply of all sorts being much beyond the demand. Dorest, fine weekly, 76s. to 88s. per cwt.; do. middling, 60s. to 70s.; Devon, 64s. to 72s.; Fresh, 6s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d. of household ditto, 4d. to 5d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed market were of too little importance to warrant alteration in quotations, hardly a bargain having been closed.

BRITISH SEEDS.
Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal).....£2 to £2
Trefall (per cwt.).....£16s. to £18s.
Rapeseed, (per last).....new £25 to £27; old £2 to £2
Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....£16s. to £18s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....45s. to 48s.; fine 44s. to 46s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.).....new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.).....s. to s.; do. Swedish, s. to s.
Cloverseed.....red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....£5s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....£5s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cakes (per ton).....£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cakes (per ton).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 31s. to 35s.
Tares (per qr.).....small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 30.—Beyond a few speculative purchases, very little business is doing in our market. Accounts from the plantations are in no degree improved, and the duty of £100,000 is feebly supported. Prices have undergone no alteration.

Sussex Pockets.....	80s. to 85s.
Weald of Kents.....	84s. to 100s.
Mid and East Kents.....	90s. to 160s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, June 28.—Trade is steady, and the market well supplied with all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables in season. Forced Peaches and Nectarines continue to be sent in unusually large quantities. English Pines and Hothouse Grapes are plentiful and good. Strawberries from the open ground are now in good demand, and the supply is well kept up. Cherries are cheaper. West Indian Pines fetch from 2s. to 3s. each. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Note remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Asparagus, young Carrots, French Beans, and Green Peas, are received in quantity. Frame Potatoes may be obtained at 2d. to 4d. per pound. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. The best Mushrooms fetch 1s. 3d. per pot, Cat Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Heliotropes, Stephanotis Floribunda, Oleander, Finks, Moss and Proving Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 30.

The deliveries of Tallow have been somewhat extensive during the past week for the time of year; hence, the market is tolerably firm, at very full prices. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 9d. per cwt., and for forward delivery from 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 5lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day...	Casks, 8,413	Casks, 3,418	Casks, 23,115	Casks, 23,971	Casks, 24,577
Price of Y. C. {	40s. 3d.	44s. 6d.	38s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 9d.
Delivery last week	532	1,448	1,333	802	1,415
Do. from 1st June	3,537	6,427	4,703	4,200	4,350
Arrived last week	358	770	1,049	40	244
Do. from 1st June	3,900	6,316	2,415	2,633	4,244
Price of Town...	53s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	38s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 30.—The imports of Wool into London last week were limited, being 2,145 bales, of which 1,233 bales were from Sydney, 35 bales from Alexandria, and the rest from Germany. The market for Foreign and Colonial Wool has been very quiet, though firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Scotch.—There is still a little demand for Laid Highland Wool for immediate wants at about our quotations. White Highland is scarce. There has been more doing in both crossed and Cheviot, at somewhat lower quotations, to clear off old stocks before the markets.

	s. d. p. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.....	9 0 to 10 0
White Highland do.....	11 0 to 12 0
Laid Crossed do, unwashed.....	10 0 to 11 0
Do. do. washed.....	11 0 to 12 0
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed.....	11 0 to 12 0
Do. do. washed.....	14 0 to 15 0
White Cheviot do. do.....	23 0 to 24 0
Imports for the week.....	68 bales.
Previously this year.....	805 do.

FOREIGN.—There has been a fair business doing by private contract during the week; in some cases, for West-coast Wool, at prices in favour of the buyer. There is to be a small sale of damaged East India Wool on Tuesday, July 1.

Imports for the week..... 240 bales.

Previously this year..... 37,909 "

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 3d. to 34s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 34s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.; foreign, 34s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £36; Spanish, £36 10s.; sperm £36 to £34, bagged £—; South Sea, £36 to £—; Seal, pale, £30 0s. to £23 0s.; do. coloured, £25; Cod, £28 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £36 to £40; Palm, £28. 6s.

HIDES, LEARNHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 30.

At per load of 36 trusses.			
	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whiteshapel.
Meadow Hay ..	65s. to 68s.	65s. to 68s.	68s. to 67s.
Clover Hay ..	70s. 90s.	770s. 80s.	71s. 90s.
Straw.....	21s. 25s.	23s. 25s.	21s. 25s.

METALS, LONDON, June 30.

ENGLISH IRON. s		per ton.		FOREIGN STEEL. s		d. s. d.	
Bar, bolt, and square,				Swedish key		14 10	
London.....		5 5 7 6		Ditto faggot		15 0	
Nail rods		5 5 5 5		ENGLISH COPPER. d			
Hoops.....		7 0 7 5 0		Sheets, sheathing, and			
Sheets, singles...7		12 6 17 0		bolts.....		per lb. 0 0	
Bars, at Cardiff and				Tough cake, per ton.....		24 0	
Newport ..		4 10 0 4 15 0		Tile		63 0	
Refined metal, Wales,				Old copper, s. per lb.....		0 0	
£3 0 0—		3 5 0		FOREIGN COPPER. f			
Do. Anthracite.....		3 10 0		South American, in			
Pig, in Wales.....		3 0 0		bond		77 0 87 0	
Do. do. forge ..		3 5 3 10 0		ENGLISH LEAD. s			
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net				Pig. per ton.....		17 0	
cash.....		1 19 6—2 0 0		Sheet		18 10	
Sluic's Patent Re-				Red lead		19 0	
fined Iron for bars,				White ditto.....		34 0	
rails, &c., free on				Patent shot.....		30 10	
board, at Newport ..		3 10 0		FOREIGN LEAD. A			
Do. do. for tin-plates,				Spanish, in bond 17 0		17 0	
boiler plates, &c. ..		4 10 0		ENGLISH TIN. f			
Stirling's Patent				Block, per cwt.		4 4	
toughened pigs, in				Bar		4 5	
Glasgow		2 15 0		Refined		4 10	
Do. in Wales ..		3 10 3 15 0		FOREIGN TIN. A			
Staffordshire bars, at				Banca		4 0	
the works		5 5 0		Straits		4 8	
Pigs, in Stafford-				TIN PLATES. f			
shire		5 5 0		10 Coke, per box,		1 5	
Rails		5 10 0		10 Charcoal		1 11	
Chairs		4 0 0		IX ditto		1 17	
FOREIGN IRON. b				SPELTEN. m			
Swedish		11 10 11 12 0		Plates, warehoused,			
CCND		17 10 0		per ton		14 12	
PSI		0 0 0		Do. to arrive		14 13	
Gourieff		0 0 0		ZINC. m			
Auchangel		0 0 0		English sheet, per ton		21 0	
				QUICKSILVER, s per lb.		0 3	

TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

On TUESDAY, JULY 8th,

THE BAZAAR

In aid of the

WESLEYAN REFORM MOVEMENT will be opened in the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. The Bazaar will open Daily, between the hours of Eleven in the Forenoon and Eight in the Evening, from the 8th to the 16th of July.

Amongst the Articles contributed, and which will be exposed for Sale, may be mentioned the following:—Ladies and Gentlemen's Under-clothing of every description; a great variety of Caps, Bonnets, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.; Children's Clothing, both useful and ornamental, and of various qualities and prices; Jewellery and Millinery; two beautiful Velvet-pile Carpets, and Carpeting of different kinds; Table-cloths; a large assortment of Sheffield goods—Knives, Razors, Scissors, Tools, Table Cutlery, &c.; a variety of China and Glass ware; a beautiful set of Decanters, valued at £5; a pair of elegant Carriage Lamps, of the value of £3 5s.; Camphine Lamps; Paper Mache goods, in Inkstands, Trays, &c.; Fancy Drawing-room Tables, Chaise, Ottomans, &c.; Toys in great variety; various Oil Paintings; Portraits, in oil, of the Expelled Preachers; the Portrait of a Gentleman in enamel, presented by Mr. Simpson, miniature painter to the Queen; Landscapes, Drawings, and Prints; Books; Models of Ships and Boats, from £1 to £10 each; a splendid collection of Minerals from North Wales, Cornwall, and Derbyshire; Painted Glass Windows—subjects, Christ in the Garden, John Wesley's Expulsion; a Pulpit; Welsh Flannels; Ladies' Bobbs, Shoes, Clogs, and Slippers; a Pyramid of Fruit of Potash, from Messrs. Dawson, of Edinburgh, value £5 5s.; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Tartan Kilts and Bonnets, and Tartan Dresses; Tourists' Umbrellas, from Wilson and Mathieson, of Glasgow (the same as in the Great Exhibition); Writing-desks; Stockings; Parasols; Stuffed Birds, &c. &c.

The Stalls will be arranged topographically, so that the articles supplied from any given locality will be found on the stall bearing the name of that particular town or district. The following will be the stalls, and they will be attended by ladies from the respective neighbourhoods:—Bath, Bristol, Bradford, Birmingham, Bolton, Chatham, Glasgow, Holt, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London (four stalls), Newcastle, Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, Norfolk, Lincoln and Louth, Rochdale, Oxford and Reading, Sheffield, Sunderland, Wales, Ireland, &c. &c.

Admission by Tickets, which may be had at 11, Exeter Hall, Strand; at "The Wesleyan Times" Office, 50, Fleet-street; and at the doors of the Hanover-square Rooms; at the following prices:—Family Tickets, to admit the whole period, 10s.; Single Tickets, ditto, 5s. 6d.; Family Tickets, to admit once, 3s.; Single Tickets, ditto, 1s.—The full value will be returned in goods.

In connexion with the BAZAAR, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Large Room, Exeter Hall, on Tuesday Evening, July 8, at Half-past Six.

W. H. COZENS-HARDY, Esq., of Letheringsett-Hall, in the Chair.

G. W. Harrison, Esq., of Wakefield; the Rev. James Everett, of York; the Rev. Dr. Campbell; the Rev. Dr. James Burns; Messrs. Martin and Griffith, of Manchester; Mr. N. T. Langridge, of Southwark; Mr. Joseph Colman, of Holt, and others, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Admission to the Gallery and the body of the Hall, free. Platform Tickets may be obtained at 11, Exeter Hall; at the Bazaar, on the morning of the meeting; at "The Wesleyan Times" Office; or from any of the Circuit Secretaries.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE's nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most inviolably requires for breakfast an evening repeat to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, price 4s., by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by appointed agents, Chemists, and others.

N.B. For a list of agents, see Bradshaw's Guide. 6d.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. A pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spits, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitted for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indigestion, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the Invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Revalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food."

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, August 27th, 1849."

"Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth."

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully."

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 481.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age."

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL."

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,532.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850."

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me."

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

"WALTER KEATING."

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food."

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex."

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular."

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Naxing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts."

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puff, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise."

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gatesacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850."

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. I have done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,"

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 23s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry; Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or, post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 3d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London. Agents will please apply.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAFILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD, and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectively cures glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—serine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—Hyaline to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—salivary fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter; the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, it produces pain, heat, callosity, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other bad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its delirious, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysterics, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otitis; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

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GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

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I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, Lieut. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

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I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, Lieut. COL., 33rd REGIMENT.

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THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 430, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

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MRS. MILES respectfully informs her friends

that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of Commercial Gentlemen and Visitors, and hopes that the arrangements made for their comfort will ensure a continuance of their favours.

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Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating	0 14 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 0
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth, from	3 13 6
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 13 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 0
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RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

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